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ZHUKOV EMPHASIZES IMPERATIVES OF DISARMAMENT

LD291407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] About One Dangerous Slogan

"Of all the dogma of the hypocritical politics of our time, none has caused so much trouble as that which says: 'If you want peace, prepare for war.' This great truth, which is mainly notable because it contains a great lie, is the war cry which has called all Europe to arms and has generated such fanaticism on the part of mercenaries that each new conclusion of peace is regarded as a new declaration of war and becomes the object of corresponding speculation.... Given this state of affairs there is no reason for surprise if the general disposition toward barbarity is becoming methodical, immorality is elevated into a system, lawlessness finds its own legislators and the law of the fist has its own legal codes" (K. Marx and F. Engels. Works Vol 13 p 464).

These lines berating the champions of the arms race which is implemented under the pretext of concern for peace were written by Karl Marx almost 120 years ago, at a time when the crowned butchers who ruled Europe were drenching it with blood by waging one war after another. Now times have changed. Europe has been living under conditions of peace for almost 34 years. And so the persistent and truly dangerous desire of the NATO countries present ruling circles to proclaim over and over again the hypocritical argument stigmatized by Marx--"If you want peace, prepare for war"--looks all the more startling and outrageous.

Just this week, Washington, which sets the tone for the whole North Atlantic bloc, announced an increase in U.S. military expenditure to the record sum of $138.2 billion at the cost of reducing appropriations for social purposes. As the press notes, this decision has been taken in accordance with the condition of an annual 3-percent increase in military budgets--a condition imposed by the United States itself on the NATO Council last spring. The draft budget submitted to Congress by the U.S. President envisages that a considerable part of the announced military expenditure will go to strengthen the American contribution to NATO. This is a direct challenge and reminder to the U.S. West European allies that they too must follow the example of their "senior partner."

But the economy of the North Atlantic bloc countries is already cracking under the back-breaking burden of the arms race. For instance, the FRG's direct military expenditure in 1977 totaled $16.6 billion as against $6.2 billion in 1970. In the same year, France spent $13.7 billion on military purposes as against $6 billion in 1970, and Britain spent $11.2 billion and $5.95 billion respectively.

Just where do those who are continuing the arms race with such persistence obtain such fabulous sums? Answering this question, the late U.S. President Eisenhower admitted frankly: "Every gun produced, every warship launched, every missile installation is ultimately a theft from those who are hungry, those who are cold and those who have no clothes or shoes."

By demanding that military expenditure be increased still further in fiscal 1979-1980, the American administration is intensifying this robbery. Americans for Democratic Action has rightly called the budget submitted by the U.S. President a brutal attempt to deprive the poor and underprivileged of aid since the "section of the budget devoted to human needs is virtually $15 billion less than the present expenditure."

Year in, year out, the United States attempts to justify the arms race by citing the mythical "Soviet threat." But this intimidation is ceasing to affect Americans. It is no accident that R. Dellums, member of the House Armed Services Committee, declared 26 January: "The Soviet Union does not want war and all the talk of the so-called 'Soviet threat' is pure fantasy."

The question arises: Just what have been the results for the champions of the arms race of stubbornly following the slogan "If you want peace, prepare for war"? This question has been answered by F. Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In a 22 January television appearance he declared that the arms race merely undermines the chances of preserving and consolidating peace:

"Since the end of World War II," the senator declared, "the United States has spent $1 trillion (1,000 billion--Yu.Zh.) on creating an enormous nuclear arsenal and as a result has managed to become the country with the least assured security in the world. The danger level continues to rise, and unless we curb this nuclear arms race and start to lower this danger level, a day will probably come when these arsenals are used as the result of either some terrible miscalculation or some act of madness and a nuclear war will break out. It will be a bad business for us when that happens."

Let us note that the most farsighted American figures and the broad circles of the American public who take a sober view of reality have long been signaling the danger and futility of the arms race. It is no accident that the bold satirical movie with the malicious title "Doctor Strangelove or How I Learned To Love the Bomb" caused such a tremendous political effect in the United States in its time. The movie told of a maniac American general who commits the very act of madness the danger of which F. Church is now warning. Nor is it an accident that 70 percent of Americans are now demanding the speediest signing of the strategic arms limitation agreement which is opposed so zealously by the agents of the military-industrial complex.

If You Want Peace, Pursue a Policy of Peace!

Under these conditions the struggle for disarmament, for the preservation and consolidation of international detente and for peace and security becomes a particularly pressing and truly urgent task. The direct and honest appeal of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, leader of our party and the Soviet state, is now counterposed to the dangerous hypocritical slogan of those who advocate the arms race: "If you want peace, pursue a policy of peace and struggle for this policy!" And the sign of our times is that this slogan is gaining increasing numbers of supporters throughout the world--both among the broad public and in the government circles of many states.

Let us recall the detailed action plan aimed at consolidating peace which has been elaborated and submitted by the Soviet Union in the last few years. The peace program put forward by 24th CPSU Congress. The program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples adopted by our party's 25th congress. The broad action program submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and the new Soviet proposals submitted 8 September last year to the 33d UN General Assembly session.

It is also appropriate to cite here the extremely important recommendations contained in the appeal by last November's Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference to all European states and to all the world's states and peoples.

What a tremendous wealth of creative, constructive thinking is aimed at solving a truly urgent task--curbing the arms race and defending and consolidating peace!

The new efforts we are making--both in the state sphere and in the public sphere--to erect a barrier at last in the path of the dangerous arms race, primarily in the sphere of nuclear weapons, to start reducing the stockpiles of mass destruction weapons which have reached dangerous limits--appear all the more important, all the more significant and weighty.

The Soviet public greeted with satisfaction the news that the Disarmament Committee started work in an expanded form 24 January in Geneva--by the decision of the UN General Assembly special session it includes 35 nonnuclear countries, and it provides for the possibility of participation by all 5 states possessing nuclear weapons. It is important to note that for the first time since 1960 France, which has recently put forward a number of proposals aimed against the arms race, is participating in the committee's work.

Those who watched the opening of the Disarmament Committee session on television saw that China's place at the table was vacant. The Beijing [Peking] leaders who are engaged in an intensified arms race do not want to take their seat. Thus they are once again confirming their aggressive intentions, which run counter to the peoples' aspiration, including those of the Chinese people.

In the past few years the Disarmament Committee has done considerable work although, of course, all advocates of peace would like swifter headway to be made. You only have to recall the following international treaties which were elaborated in the committee, which have been signed, which have entered into force and which are being strictly observed: the treaties on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, on not placing nuclear weapons on the seabed or ocean floor, on banning biological weapons and destroying stockpiles of them, and on banning modification of the environment for military purposes. The Disarmament Committee is now faced with important new tasks, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalled in his message:

"For states and peoples, for statesmen who are responsible for their countries' life and prosperity, the time has come to fully realize the real significance of the alternatives now facing mankind. Either the arms race will be halted and reversed, and then peaceful principles will at last be irreversibly established in interstate relations, or we will arrive at a dangerous new brinkmanship with all the accompanying negative consequences for detente, the normalization of interstate relations and the resolution of world economic problems. There can be only one choice here: Efforts aimed at achieving a decisive breakthrough in the struggle to end the arms race must be redoubled and increased threefold and tenfold."

The committee's agenda includes such fundamental questions as nuclear disarmament measures, a complete and general end to nuclear weapons tests, the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, a ban on the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons, a reduction in armed forces and conventional arms and a reduction in military budgets.

New tasks in the struggle against the arms race will also be examined in full at the WPC Council which opens in Berlin next week. In the present complex international situation the supporters of peace see their duty in launching with new force, on a worldwide scale, a mighty campaign for disarmament, in which priority is indisputably given to nuclear disarmament.

It is time, it is long past the time to demand, without further delays, an end to the production of nuclear weapons and their removal from states' arsenals, so that nuclear energy is used for peaceful purposes only. The Soviet Union has long been proposing this. It was advocated in their declaration by the participants in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session. It was called for by the 33d UN General Assembly session.

It is time to act!

To Consolidate All-European Cooperation

The struggle for disarmament promotes the relaxation of international tension, and detente helps that struggle. The past week gives clear evidence of this.

On 22 January a Soviet-Spanish joint communique was published, summing up the constructive results of the first visit to Moscow by Spanish Foreign Minister M. Oreja Aguirre in the entire history of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Spain. Equally fruitful were the results of the subsequent visit to Italy by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, which were reflected in the Soviet-Italian communique published 27 January.

The participants in the Moscow and Rome talks devoted special attention to disarmament problems. They confirmed their states' determination to strive for success in resolving these urgent tasks. During the talks the unfading significance of the action program elaborated by the all-European conference and enshrined in its Final Act, aimed at developing all-European cooperation, was noted. As the participants in the meetings stated, both bilateral and multilateral businesslike cooperation between European states on the basis of the principles proclaimed in Helsinki is of tremendous significance for consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

In this connection increasing interest is becoming attached to the next meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the all-European conference, scheduled for next year in Madrid. As the Soviet-Spanish joint communique says, it must promote progress in the cause of security in Europe by means of military detente and disarmament and promote cooperation in the economy, science, technology and the environment, in the humanities and other spheres.

These are the aims which now inspire all right-minded people, irrespective of the social system to which they belong. And although political groups cultured on the yeast of the cold war and sowing the poisonous seeds of distrust between peoples continue to do their black deeds, they will not be able to extinguish people's belief in the cause of detente, cooperation and peace. To those who continue to cry that preparations for war are necessary to save peace, we counterpose our own approach: If you want peace, you defend the cause of peace and fight for peace.

All the weapons existing in the world are created by man, and there is no type of weapon which could not be eliminated by man. This requires above all political determination on the part of leaders of states, in particular Western states, who are called upon to listen more attentively to the peoples' innermost aspirations. This requires major policy to be determined not by the narrow interests of weapons manufacturers but by the peoples' indomitable desire for deliverance from war.

IZVESTIYA LAUDS SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN 30TH YEAR

LD291231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Interests of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The socialist community has entered the new year with confidence in its peoples' creative forces and the realism of its impressive creative plans. The community's economy has developed in a stable and dynamic way. In this 30th anniversary year of this unique international organization, the CEMA countries have a firm hold on leading positions in the world economy. They now account for more than one-half of the growth in industrial production and approximately one-third of industrial output in the world. The living standard of the fraternal countries' population has improved steadily.

Our community's international position is firmer than ever. The socialist states' energetic foreign policy activity has been directed toward further developing detente, curbing the arms race, and strengthening peace and friendship between peoples. The efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal countries and all the planet's peace-loving forces have made it possible--despite resistance from the opponents of detente--to make peace on earth more reliable. The new initiatives put forward by the socialist states at the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee opened up prospects for further strengthening international cooperation and indicated possibilities for overcoming the obstacles and complications which remain on that path.

The socialist countries' fraternal friendship and close cooperation has strengthened and risen to a qualitatively new level. This was promoted in many respects by the implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration, which has been our community's major achievement and a historic step in the process of all-round rapprochement between the fraternal countries. The international division of labor, broad production sharing, long-term targeted programs, extended potential for the rational exploitation of raw materials, energy and labor resources--all this has led to the coordination of national economic plans and made it possible for the CEMA countries to resolve their internal tasks more successfully, while at the same time strengthening the material base of the whole world socialist system.

We are witnesses to and participants in a remarkable historical process, when an unprecedented development of creative forces is taking place as well as a genuine flourishing of each socialist nation, simultaneously with their rapprochement in all spheres of economic and spiritual life. Close cooperation between socialist countries, in which the working masses themselves play a direct part, is becoming an organic part of our life. It is based on the socialist community countries' unity. This is our valuable possession. The CPSU and the Soviet Government consider it their sacred duty to do everything necessary to strengthen the socialist states' cohesion on the reliable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Let our opponents have no illusions: The socialist community's cohesion is indestructible."

We proceed from the premise that diversity in paths of building socialism only increases the fraternal countries' mutual interest in each other's experience. Relations between them are based on complete equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. At the same time they are constantly developing, becoming a new type of international relations.

The coordination of our community's foreign policy is intended to help the fraternal countries to actively help one another to insure their national interests in the international arena and strengthen their sovereignty. At the same time joint actions strengthen the prestige of the entire socialist system and its influence on the progress of world events. The Kampuchean people's struggle for freedom and independence against the henchmen of Beijing [Peking] and world reaction--a struggle which has culminated in glorious victory--met with the broadest support among the planet's democratic public, and primarily in the socialist countries--a factor which promoted its success to a considerable extent.

Life shows convincingly that, the greater the cohesion and friendship with which the socialist countries act, the better the conditions they create, both for defending their national interests and for defending the cause of peace, the peoples' liberation and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. And conversely: Experience indicates that a departure from the principles of internationalism, attempts to counterpose particular [chastnyy] interests to common tasks, and manifestations of national narrowmindedness inevitably weaken the socialist community's positions.

Imprinted on the banner of the builders of the new society, the builders of lasting peace, are the words of a slogan to which our community is always true: socialist internationalism.

WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV MEETS WITH GIEREK IN WARSAW 26 JAN

LD262332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received today Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who is in Warsaw. It was stressed during their conversation that the Warsaw Pact is a decisive factor of the defense might of the states of the socialist community, while its armed forces constitute an important element for peace and security in Europe and promote the deepening of the process of international detente.

CEMA'S SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

LD272359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The 20th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Moscow. Taking part in it were leaders of committees and ministries dealing with questions of science and technology from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. A Yugoslav representative attended.

The committee adopted a draft long-term program for cooperation among the member countries of the organization in the field of scientific instrument building and research automation for 1981-85.

Those participating in the session welcomed the delegation of Socialist Vietnam, which was taking part for the first time in the committee's work. A resolution was adopted for assistance and aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the development of its science and technology.

Representatives of CEMA countries on the committee noted the great significance of CEMA's 30th anniversary for the socialist community.

U.S., NATO 'MANEUVERS' IN CONVENTIONAL ARMS SALES EXAMINED

LD291613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Nikonov article: "Problem Which Must Be Resolved"]

[Text] The ending of the arms race and the transition to real disarmament is the central issue in modern international relations.

Guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, at the special session on disarmament and at the 33d UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union advanced a broad program of practical measures aimed at ending the arms race and lessening the danger of a new world war. "The time has come for states and peoples, for statesmen responsible for their countries' life and well-being," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "to be fully aware of the real significance of the alternative now facing mankind: Either the arms race will be halted and reversed, and peaceful principles will finally assert themselves irreversibly in interstate relations, or we will move toward a very dangerous new brinkmanship with its corresponding difficulties for easing tension, normalizing interstate relations and resolving world economic problems. There can only be one choice here: Efforts aimed at securing a decisive turning point in the struggle to end the arms race must be doubled, trebled, multiplied by 10."

The attainment of success at the current talks in this sphere, including the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting sales and deliveries of conventional arms--talks which are at the initial stage--would be of great significance in resolving this task. The serious danger posed by the quite unrestricted international weapons trade is growing yearly. Suffice it to say that in terms of the value of export orders the annual volume of the arms trade in the capitalist world has increased 70-80 times over the past 25 years.

The United States is the biggest arms exporter. According to press figures, the total volume of orders for U.S. weapons rose from $1.6 billion to $12.7 billion from 1971-1976. In 1978, as U.S. sources point out, the United States exported arms worth $13-14 billion. It should be added that 25-30 percent of weapons manufactured in the United States now go abroad.

France has emerged in second place in terms of arms exports in a comparatively short time. In monetary terms, their exports have exceeded $5 billion in recent years. Between 30 and 50 percent of all the war materiel produced in that country is exported. Britain, the FRG, Italy and other capitalist countries are rapidly increasing their arms exports.

The unprecedented scale of the arms business is not the only indicator of its danger to peace. Increasingly technically sophisticated types of conventional arms have recently been sold. Thus, whereas in 1965 only 13 countries had supersonic aircraft in their arsenals, more than 40 countries now have them. A similar trend is also observed regarding other types of conventional arms. This is one of the reasons why "small" and "local" wars over the past three decades have claimed several million lives.

A special threat to international security is posed by the fact that countries with reactionary regimes are the West's chief clients in the arms market. These countries are building their military arsenals for militarist adventures and the struggle against the liberation movements--which is resulting in further exacerbations of situations in many parts of the world.

The majority of U.S. arms exports goes to Israel, as well as to Saudi Arabia and certain other countries in the Near and Middle East which the U.S. ruling circles regard as actual or potential allies in the struggle against the national liberation movements in that region. It is also known that the shah's regime in Iran has bought U.S. weapons on a vast scale.

A considerable quantity of American weapons is also supplied to reactionary forces in Africa, as well as dictatorial regimes in Latin America, including the Pinochet junta in Chile. Obviously encouraged by the United States, certain Western European countries have recently demonstrated increased interest in supplying China with modern weapons, materiel and technology.

An analysis of the capitalist states' arms trade shows that its feverish expansion is a result of the policy of fueling the arms race pursued by certain Western circles. Arms exports are an inalienable part of imperialism's global strategy aimed at strengthening its shaken political, economic and military-strategic positions and struggling against the forces of peace and progress.

The peoples who have embarked on the path of national and social liberation are growing increasingly aware of the gravity of the threat posed by the rate, scale and direction of the modern imperialist arms trade. Historical experience and modern practice convince them that the imperialists and the forces of reaction which receive arms from them are prepared to undertake all kinds of military adventures for the sake of broadening and consolidating neocolonial plunder.

Concerned with the protection of their peoples' sovereignty, freedom and security, the governments of a number of countries seek to obtain from the Soviet Union and certain other socialist community countries the weapons which they need for protection against aggression. It is natural that this legitimate desire receives understanding. True to the principles of internationalism, the socialist countries give the victims of aggression comprehensive assistance, including various types of weapons.

For all the complexity of its economic, legal and military-technical aspects, the problem of curbing the international arms trade is primarily a political problem and therefore a political approach must lead to its solution. "The political basis for the solution of this question lies in the criteria of international law which would consider both the task of limiting the sale of arms and the legitimate interests of the peoples struggling against aggression and for their freedom and independence," the head of the USSR delegation said at the 33d UNGA session.

The aggressor and the victim of aggression cannot be put on the same plane; the rights of the peoples struggling for liberation from colonial and racist oppression cannot be infringed. Weapons must not be supplied to those who openly state that war is a perfectly "normal" phenomenon. A one-sided, selective approach in which people express their readiness to discuss questions of limiting arms supplies to some regions and try to avoid talks about other regions is impermissible. In the prevailing international situation, the effective limitation of the sale and deliveries of conventional armaments can and must be achieved in the overall context of the relaxation of international tension, consolidation of international peace and the liquidation and prevention of the emergence of hotbeds of war.

There is no doubt that the limitation of the international arms trade is becoming a task which urgently requires practical solution.

The Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting the sale and delivery of conventional armaments could be a definite step in this direction. At the last round in Mexico in December, there was a serious and frank discussion of this issue and it was decided to continue the talks. But it is obvious that the participation of other states which supply arms will be needed to resolve this problem in its entirety.

The Soviet Union's principled position on the question of limiting the sale and delivery of conventional armaments is clearly set forth in the document submitted to the UNGA special session on disarmament. This document stresses that sensible and precise political and international law criteria must be elaborated to define the situation in which arms deliveries are justified and permissible, and to which recipients, and the situations in which they should be banned or severely limited. There is a substantial basis in international law for the elaboration of such criteria. It comprises the UN Charter, the definition of aggression adopted by the UNGA in 1974 and other universally recognized international documents, including documents relating to the rendering of material and moral support to the peoples fighting colonialism and racism.

The UNGA special session made a useful contribution to defining the framework for the solution of this problem. The concluding document points out that consultations and talks on the question of limiting the sale and delivery of conventional armaments must be held on the basis of the principle of not threatening each side's security and maintaining the consolidation of stability at a lower military level. It is necessary to consider the need for all states to safeguard their own security and the inalienable right of the peoples under colonial or foreign rule to self-determination and independence. The states must respect this right in accordance with the UN Charter and the declaration on the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation between states.

It is in this direction that the Soviet Union is acting. As far as the United States is concerned, the maneuvers around the "policy of restraint" in arms exports proclaimed by J. Carter are indicative of its attitude toward the problem. For instance, in February 1978 it was officially stated that a "ceiling" of $8.6 billion was being set for the conclusion of new agreements and contracts on U.S. arms exports for that year. But it was explained just as officially that this "ceiling" did not apply to arms deliveries to the NATO countries, Australia, New Zealand or Japan. Nor did it in fact affect deliveries of U.S. arms to Israel, Saudi Arabia and a number of other countries for which the United States has assumed commitments in accordance with previously concluded agreements.

The problem of limiting the sale and delivery of conventional armaments can be resolved. What is needed for this is a responsible approach, a strict consideration of the political realities in the world and, of course, the sincere desire to advance along the path of the intensification and consolidation of the relaxation of international tension.

REPORTAGE ON NONALINED STATES COORDINATION MEETING IN MAPUTO

Opening Remarks

LD262214 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 26, TASS--An extraordinary session of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned States at the level of foreign ministers opened here today.

Taking part in it are representatives of 24 countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), liberation movements of the African Continent, observers from the United Nations and Organization of African Unity, and also other international organizations.

Included in the agenda of the session are questions of the continent's complete decolonization, support of the liberation struggle waged by the oppressed peoples of South Africa. The ministers will discuss, specifically, the situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia in connection with the unceasing attempts of the white minority regimes and the imperialist circles to impose puppet neocolonialist regimes upon the peoples of these territories.

The session will also draw up recommendations for organizing a resolute rebuff to the aggressive actions of the racialists against independent Africa.

Noteworthy are the attempts by some circles to divert the attention of the participants in the session from the main problems on the agenda and to draw them into a discussion of matters which have no bearing on the session. For those unsavoury purposes, attempts are being made, in particular, to use Penn Nouth who represents no one and whom Beijing [Peking] had originally taken away from Kampuchea's territory into China and then brought to Maputo. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, India's minister of external affairs, came out against such provocative intentions. He stated in Parliament yesterday that India objects to a discussion on the Kampuchean question at the session of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo.

Anti-imperialism remains one of the foundations of the non-alignment movement, a TASS correspondent was told by Mozen Nabida, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), member of the ANC leadership. The movement has thwarted more than once already the imperialist manoeuvres aimed at isolating it from other progressive forces, from the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples. The reaction is exerting particular efforts to split the non-alignment movement away from its natural allies--the socialist countries. In Africa it pursued the purpose of putting off the collapse of the racialist regimes, giving them a respite.

The session in the capital of Mozambique, the representative of the ANC stressed, is called upon to give a worthy rebuff to these intrigues. It will be another step towards the strengthening of the unity of all the anti-imperialist progressive forces of the planet.

SWAPO Leader's Statements

LD291052 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 29, TASS--All the patriots of Namibia guided by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) rose to the struggle against the oppressors and this tremendous force will destroy the hated South African occupation regime in our country, President of SWAPO Sam Nujoma told TASS correspondents. He arrived here for the extraordinary session of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries.

An explosive situation formed in Namibia as a result of manoeuvres of the South African rulers who are backed by imperialist powers, he said. The people's tolerance has been exhausted by the decades of merciless exploitation.

Our people will never agree to fictitious independence which the South African regime and its Western patrons seek to impose, Sam Nujmma said.

They seek to preserve in the camouflaged form the conditions for plundering natural resources of our country, he said. The so-called general elections were imposed on the Namibian people for the purpose. But can there be any freedom of choice in the presence of the heavily armed 60 thousand-strong occupation army?

We are prepared to participate in truly free elections and we shall undoubtedly win for we have the support of the entire Namibian people, Sam Nujoma said. But we shall continue waging our armed struggle to which we were compelled by colonialists and racialists until an end is put to political machinations of imperialism, whose purpose is to mislead the world public, to deprive our people of their inalienable right to self-determination.

SRV Delegate Views Cambodia

LD290940 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 29, TASS--The main aim of the extraordinary session of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries is to examine the situation in the south of Africa and demonstrate all-round support for and solidarity with the national liberation movements and the "frontline" states in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and apartheid, head of the Vietnamese delegation Nguyen Thi Binh, who arrived in the Mozambique capital, said in a TASS interview. The participants in the session must resolutely oppose any attempts at distracting their attention from this basic aim. We shall do everything possible together with the other delegations in order to ensure the successful work of the representative forum of the non-alignment movement in the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

It is highly noteworthy, the head of the Vietnamese delegation pointed out, that the extraordinary session got together in Maputo. Mozambique marching along the road of building of a socialist society is giving, as one of the "frontline" states, aid to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the South African Republic fighting for their freedom and independence.

Answering the question of significance of the armed struggle of the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia, Nguyen Thi Binh stressed that no people wants war and the Vietnamese know it well from their own experience. But there are situations when it is necessary to take up arms for the attainment of just goals. At present, when the point at issue is the liquidation of the last vestiges of colonialism and racialism in the south of Africa, it is necessary to redouble efforts by combining all forms of struggle for freedom.

Touching upon the arrival for the session of a self-styled delegation of the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people, Nguyen Thi Binh said that only representatives of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea have the legitimate right to appear on behalf of that country in all the international organizations, including the non-alignment movement.

Pol Pot Representatives' Presence Protested

LD250840 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 25 Jam 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, January 25, TASS--According to a report of the SPK NEWS AGENCY, an official representative of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has distributed a statement of protest against the illegal presence of the delegation of the already non-existent "Democratic Kampuchea" at a meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries in Maputo (Mozambique). This act, the document stresses, is part of China's manoeuvre, which clings to the overthrown Pol Pot regime, and it is aimed at undermining the non-alignment movement.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the statement points out, is the only genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people, and it is authorized to represent the country in the non-alignment movement, and also in other international organisations. Any discussion of that or other problem without a representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be invalid and is regarded by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The statement points out that the delegation of "Democratic Kampuchea" went to a meeting of the Coordination Bureau from Beijing [Peking] where some of the leaders of the regime, turned down by the people, are known to have fled to be under the protection of their masters.

Concluding Document

ID292144 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 29, TASS--The south of the African Continent has now become an arena of open clashes between aggressive imperialist forces and the forces of liberation, progress and peace, says a draft concluding document of a special session of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries, which is underway here.

The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, the participants in the session stress, are fighting for their inalienable right to independence. The non-aligned countries express satisfaction with the fact that correlation of forces in this struggle tips in favour of the liberation movements. The victory of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, the establishment of the people's democratic system there, are a significant factor of consolidation of national independence of young states of that region, the document stresses.

The bureau highly appreciates the support being given to the liberation struggle by the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Organization and all progressive forces of the world. Particularly noted is the socialist countries' assistance to the peoples of Angola and Mozambique in the period of anti-colonial struggle and at the stage of consolidation of the defense potential, and also their support to all patriotic movements in the south of the continent.

The document sternly denounces Western powers' attempts to deprive the peoples in the south of Africa of genuine freedom through collusion with the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia with a view of establishing puppet regimes in those countries. The non-aligned states resolutely lay bare Western countries' unseemly role in building up military, including nuclear, potential of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

GDR EDITOR SCORES WESTERN PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST DETENTE

ID172312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 January, TASS--Osmund Schwab, editor in chief of the GDR magazine "FF-DABEI," says in IZVESTIYA: "The entire falsehood of the thesis regarding the freedom of the bourgeois press is manifested today more than ever before. It is well known that the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at disarmament have met with a wide response among the world public. However, reflecting the interests of the military-industrial complex, the Western press is consciously ignoring this fact."

The bourgeois press, radio and television present to the clear and well-argued stand of the Warsaw Treaty member states their own interpretation of problems. They resort to all kinds of machinations in order to lessen the importance of disarmament issues, to divert public opinion and to sow distrust and fear. The massive offensive of the Western information media on the policy of disarmament and detente has intensified noticeably.

Statements to the effect that the problem of disarmament should find its practical expression as a rule are lost in the current commentaries and broadcasts "about the aggressiveness of socialism and the Red threat." This also explains the particular attention paid presently by rightwing bourgeois politicians to the mass information media.

The author depicts the political position of the West German newspaper magnate Axel Springer--the "cold war" champion. Osmund Schwab says: "Even Springer is unable to force a person not to think. However, it is possible to try and direct thoughts into a particular channel. It is possible to present black as white. The Springer press has been engaged precisely in this for the past 2 decades. This newspaper advocates the 'cold war,' persecutes progressive forces, slanders the socialist countries and calls for interference in their internal affairs."

The author continues: One of the main objects of its attacks is the German Democratic Republic. Lies, slander, misinformation--these are the means used by Springer's assistants.

"Of course, with each passing year, it is becoming more and more difficult for the Western propagandists to manipulate facts. The clear stand of the socialist countries in the field of disarmament, the strict pursuit of the policy of peace and cooperation are meeting with increasing support everywhere. This stand corresponds to the will and aspirations of millions of people. It is no accident that U.S. General Haig complained recently that allegedly 'communist propaganda' has knocked the neutron weapon out of NATO's hand. He sees 'the intrigues of communists' in everything, although here we are dealing with a broad public movement against the arms race, which has enveloped all continents. Whenever the methods used by Western ideologists, they cannot stop this process," the GDR journalist says in conclusion.

WHO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ENDS GENEVA SESSION

LD272350 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 27, TASS--The session of the WHO Executive Committee ended its deliberations at the Geneva headquarters of the World Health Organization. The session participants determined the main features of the programme of providing medical and sanitary assistance to the entire population of the world towards the close of the 20th century. The basis of the programme is provided by the decisions and documents of the International Conference on Primary Medical and Sanitary Aid held in Alma-Ata last September.

UNITED STATES

TASS NOTES CARTER-DENG XIAOPING MEETING IN WASHINGTON

LD300950 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 30, TASS--A meeting was held here between U.S. President J. Carter and Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping], who is currently on an official visit in Washington.

The White House press secretary refused to give newsmen any details about the meeting and the questions discussed at it.

U.S. Warned on 'Appeasement' Policy

LD262100 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] The Western media comment extensively on the development of relations between the United States and China. They focus on the objective the United States and China are seeking to achieve after reversing their policies of nonrecognition pursued in the past 3 decades.

As for the United States' intentions, they can be perceived from the frame of mind of those influential political circles which regard China as a sort of trump card in American global strategy. Representatives of these circles make no secret of the fact that they intend to turn the anti-Soviet aspirations of Chinese leaders against the socialist countries. Some obviously visualize the technical, military and strategic advantages the rapprochement with China would bring. President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, is one of them. At his latest news conference, he lauded the gains that the United States could secure in Asia and the Far East, thanks to normalization of relations with Beijing [Peking]. The Washington administration has qualified the rapprochement with China as a historic event. Yet, the proponents of the China card stubbornly refuse to accept the idea that China wants to play her own card, the American card, for that matter.

China regards closer relations with the United States as an opportunity to meet her expansionist interests and spread her influence in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. The leaders of China need an alliance with Washington to try and drive a wedge into relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and deliver a blow thereby at the relaxation policy as well as to slow down the process of disarmament. Finally, China does not conceal the fact that she regards the United States and other Western countries as a potential source for acquiring modern weapons and adding them to her war arsenal.

The question arises, how the country which proclaims war inevitable and even desirable would dispose of those weapons. The chance isn't ruled out that she may use them against those countries which are now flirting with her. This is a possibility that some Washington politicians should not overlook. History knows quite a few examples when the policy of appeasement of the aggressor turned against the appeasers.

The opinion is quite often voiced in Washington circles that the interests of peace and relaxation should not be waived just for the sake of normal relations with China. It remains to be seen if these pronouncements will tally with the concrete deeds of American politicians.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CARTER STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

LD291419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "The U.S. President's Message"]

[Text] Washington, 24 January--At a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress President J. Carter delivered the traditional State of the Union Message.

In the foreign policy sphere the President devoted great attention to relations between the USSR and the United States and primarily to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said, serves the cause of peace since in the nuclear age peace throughout the world certainly presupposes peace between the great powers and this without fail means nuclear arms control. The aim of the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, the President continued, is not for one country to achieve unilateral advantages over the other but to insure the security of both countries, to end the costly and dangerous arms race, to maintain a stable balance of nuclear forces, and to demonstrate to the entire interested world that we are fully determined to promote the preservation of peace.

The new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement which is being prepared, J. Carter pointed out, is by no means being built on sentiment but on the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries share a tremendous interest in averting the threat of a nuclear war.

The President declared that almost all issues at the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks have already been resolved but at the same time he asserted groundlessly that the attainment of a "dependable and reassuring" agreement will depend on the Soviet Union's position. He also declared that he will not sign "an agreement which does not strengthen the national security" of the United States and will not sign it "unless our deterrent forces remain extremely strong." This statement is assessed here as a gesture to the ultrarightwing groups and the military-industrial complex, which have already mounted an active campaign against the agreement's ratification.

It is clear from the President's speech that in its foreign policy the United States intends to continue gambling on military might. While asserting that the United States has no desire to be a "world policeman," J. Carter at the same time declared that the United States must continue to build a new and firm foundation for a stable international community from a position of strength. America's military might, he stressed, is "an important force in insuring security and stability throughout the world." J. Carter expressed favor of maintaining the U.S. strategic potential and the further strengthening of the NATO military bloc. The President urged approval of the draft federal budget for fiscal 1980 which he submitted to Congress and which, as is known, provides for astronomical military expenditures of $138.2 billion.

It is clear from the message that the United States is eager, as before, to expand its sphere of influence by extending it not only to the industrial countries of the West but also to the developing countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa. Concerning relations with the PRC, the President particularly stressed that the United States is entering a "reassuring age." He asserted that in Iran, Nicaragua, Cyprus, Rhodesia and Namibia, the United States is seeking "peaceful solutions to dangerous conflicts," although it is common knowledge that it is precisely U.S. policy which has led to the exacerbation of the situation in those countries. J. Carter also declared that the United States will, as before, seek the conclusion of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel.

In the section devoted to domestic policy, the President stated that the general condition of the country is "healthy." At the same time he admitted the existence in the United States of "stubborn inflation which has been preying upon our country for more than a decade and has been causing it incalculable damage." "Inflation," he said, "is a grave burden for all Americans, but for the poor, the sick, and the old it is a catastrophe.

In his message the President did not propose any new social programs, stressing that the country cannot allow itself "to live beyond its means." As is known, in the draft budget for the next fiscal year the administration has cut spending on social needs although it has sharply increased appropriations for military purposes.

The President expressed alarm over the growing political apathy in the country and the passivity of the American voters. He recalled that two-thirds of U.S. citizens chose not to participate in last year's congressional elections. "Too many Americans," he said, "feel powerless to oppose the influence of particular groups indulging in lobbying and the stream of funds from private companies which threaten our electoral process."

U.S. BUDGET MARKS RECORD CUT IN SOCIAL SPENDING

LD242142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Article by I. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov: "Priority to Guns"]

[Text] President Carter has sent to the U.S. Congress the federal budget estimates for fiscal year 1980, which begins on 1 October. At $531.6 billion it is a record budget. It features a sharp increase in military spending and a cut in appropriations for social needs.

According to the federal budget estimates, the Pentagon will spend the record high sum of $138.2 billion. A considerable portion of the increase will be the United States' contribution to NATO, so Jimmy Carter's election promise to cut back military spending by $5-7 billion has not materialized.

In whipping up the arms drive, the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex are launching a broad programs for military construction, primarily of strategic arms. One million dollars are being allocated to finance new program for the MX intercontinental missile. Surprisingly, the official program to deploy missiles of this kind has not received presidential approval. The Defense Department says that 200-300 such missiles will be produced in the coming 10 years at a cost of $40 billion. It is also planned to produce cruise missiles to be carried by B-52 strategic bombers. Under another program, the United States will build another Trident atomic submarine, the eighth of its kind.

Apart from the unprecedented increase in the Pentagon's expenditures, the federal budget has set another record--the reduction in appropriations for social needs. Hundreds of thousands of jobs, free school lunches and so forth have "fallen foul of the economy measures." Appropriations for social security, health and aid to the unemployed and cities have been cut. According to the New York TIMES, social programs have been cut by more than $12 billion.

Yesterday, Senator Kennedy condemned the "extravagant" inflation of the Pentagon's budget.

U.S. REACTIONS TO BREZHNEV COMMENTS ON SALT SCORED

LD261627 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin international review: "Requirement of the Times"]

[Text] The answers given by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to TIME magazine's questions have aroused a great response throughout the world. People of good will on all continents are expressing particular satisfaction that, in the opinion of the leader of the great socialist power, good preconditions have now been created for resolving a task set by life itself.

The significance of the solution of this task is difficult to overestimate. As Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO notes, "the security of both sides will undoubtedly be strengthened if the arms race is curbed, military preparations are reduced and the climate of international communication normalized." Resolving the task of curbing the arms race means not only insuring the security of the Soviet Union and the United States but also strengthening international peace at a lower level of military confrontation. Several well known statistics attest to this urgent need. Thus, according to U.S. newspaper reports, the U.S. Army has over 5,000 strategic nuclear warheads.

The sinister meaning of this statistic becomes obvious if you consider that the atom bomb dropped on 6 August 1945 on the Japanese city of Hiroshima killed over 200,000 people alone. The yield of modern types of nuclear weapons is incomparably greater than the explosive force of the bomb which wrecked Hiroshima's peaceful life. Despite this, the stockpiling of nuclear weapons is continuing. For instance, by the early eighties the United States plans to increase the number of deliverable strategic nuclear warheads to 11,000.

The interests of peace and the safeguarding of life itself persistently dictate the need to curb the nuclear arms race. The foundation for achieving this aim was laid by the conclusion in 1972 of the first Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement and the accord reached in Vladivostok in November 1974 on the basic principles of the second stage of this agreement. But artificial obstacles to the realization of this accord were raised by the U.S. side despite the urgent demands of the world's peoples.

Now, thanks to the Soviet Union's persistent efforts, real opportunities have been created for the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks in the near future. This is indicated by President Carter's recent speech in Atlanta. He stated that he hoped the United States and the Soviet Union would conclude the agreement very soon.

Carter warned that rejection of the SALT treaty by the Senate would undermine U.S. prestige and deal a heavy blow to peaceful mutual relations between the world's two greatest powers.

It was by no means accidental that the U.S. President issued this public warning. It is addressed to those who, on orders from the U.S. military-industrial complex, are organizing various acts of subversion against the still unconcluded agreement. They include primarily anticommunists and reactionaries of every stripe from the notorious Committee on the Present Danger and other similar rightwing organizations. But the U.S. press attests that certain congressmen and individual representatives of the Washington administration are increasingly expressing agreement with them.

According to BUSINESS WEEK, the so-called "hardliners" are also being wooed by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. The magazine writes that Brown enjoys a reputation of being "if not a real 'hawk' then at least an inflexible man" among them.

Against this background, it is understandable why an influential business organ like BUSINESS WEEK should warn that "Soviet-U.S. relations face quite a difficult period," that "critics of the SALT agreement feel more confident" and that "the new Senate is inclined toward a harder line."

The Soviet leader's authoritative and firm statement that the Soviet Union intends to continue to respect the United States in a spirit of cooperation and honest partnership is undercutting the opponents of a halt to the arms race and the fruitful development of Soviet-U.S. relations. "L.I. Brezhnev's interview," R. Duncan, deputy chief editor of TIME magazine, stressed, "is of great international significance. The Soviet leader touched on the most burning problems of current international relations on whose positive solution world peace and the peaceful future of Soviet-U.S. relations depend."

Attempts by SALT-II treaty opponents to delay its conclusion indefinitely by alleging that the U.S. allies oppose strategic arms limitation, allegedly seeing it as a threat to their own security, have also failed. The results of the recent conference of the leaders of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG in Guadeloupe showed that quite the reverse is the case. Considering the feelings of the broad international public, the United States' West European partners publicly advocated the speediest successful completion of the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II talks.

Most Americans also believe that the successful completion of the SALT talks is a very important task of our time. P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has appealed for the speediest conclusion of the SALT-II agreement and its ratification by the Senate. He stressed that it is designed to be "a very major step on the path of the achievement of the main task of the present day--preventing nuclear war."

Sensible Americans realize that objective reality itself has led the United States to conclude that it is essential to cooperate with the USSR, particularly in the prevention of nuclear war and the settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world.

They see in L.I. Brezhnev's TIME magazine interview a clear and precise view of what still must be done to achieve the speediest solution of the task set by life itself.

U.S. SENATORS TOUR ASIA TO INCREASE 'MILITARISTIC SENTIMENTS'

LD261605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Aleksandr Serbin: "Fueling Tension"]

[Text] A delegation of American senators headed by S. Nunn, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has made a tour of Asian countries. It visited China, Japan, South Korea and a number of Southeast Asian states. The purpose of the trip was to "study the military situation" in this region.

The tour by the American senators has practically amounted "to building up tensions in the Asian Continent and encouraging militaristic sentiments among those whom the United States considers to be its partners."

This was indicated by the stay of the American senators in Japan. In meetings with Cabinet members, they demanded that Japan increase its military spending, continue building the might of the Self-Defence Forces, and appropriate new funds for the maintenance of U.S. troops stationed at American bases in Japan.

The United States has long instigated Japan along different lines and in different ways to broaden militarization and gives it an opportunity to play an even more active role in the Japanese-American military alliance. Encouraged by the U.S. stand, Japanese militaristic circles have recently been increasingly and impudently supporting an arms buildup, demanding an increase in military appropriation, a modernization of the armed forces and a general strengthening of the country's military potential.

According to a KYODO news agency report, a number of figures in the Japanese Government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party "vigorously support the idea" of a threefold (!) increase in military expenditures. The American senators' support was intended to impart new impetus to these militarist appetites.

In connection with the U.S. hopes to play "the China card," the senators naturally made a stopover in Beijing [Peking]. In meeting with Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Peng] and top Chinese leaders they heard statements that Beijing approves of the Washington-Tokyo military alliance. The Beijing hegemonists are doing their utmost to join the imperialist forces operating in the Asian Continent.

The American senators' delegation which toured Asia was clearly pursuing the line of those U.S. forces which do not want relaxation of tension and are seeking opportunities to fuel an unhealthy atmosphere in the world. This line is fraught with danger for all peoples.

APPEARANCE OF LIU SHAOQI WIDOW DRAWS COMMENT

LD291022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Boris Andriyanov commentary]

[Text] According to reports from the Chinese XINHUA [HSINHUA] agency, Liu Shaoqi [Liu Shao-chi], the former president of China, is no longer alive. The official Beijing [Peking] information department, it is true, has no details about when and how Lui Shaoqi died. However, one may conclude that he is dead on the basis of a XINHUA report about a reception held to mark the spring festival. Comrade Wang Guangmei [Wang Kuang-mei] is mentioned on the list of those attending the reception. She is widely known in China as the wife of Lui Shaoqi. It is notable, however, that in the XINHUA telegrams for foreign countries, Wang Guangmei is referred to as the widow of Liu Shaoqi.

As AFP reports from Beijing, Wang Guangmei said during the reception that she was very pleased to have the opportunity of marking the Chinese festival together with the people for the first time in 12 years. The author of this report, quoting informed Chinese sources, points out that the widow of Liu Shaoqi was recently freed after 12 years of imprisonment in Beijing jail No 1, where political prisoners are kept. The RENMIN RIBAO [JEN MIN JIH PAO] newspaper calls Wang Guangmei a victim of persecution on the part of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

But the facts of the past Chinese republic contradict such explanations. It is common knowledge here that Lui Shaoqi was repressed during the so-called Cultural Revolution, and this political campaign was begun by none other than Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] himself, declaring in May 1966 open fire on [Word indistinct]--that is, on high party and state organs where there were people who disagreed with the adventurist policy of Mao Zedong. In order to achieve the goals set, bands of Red Guards were launched into the fray with the personal blessing of Mao Zedong. At that time Liu Shaoqi was branded as the prime figure in power in the party and state who was traveling the capitalist road. This label was given him by Mao Zedong himself. Liu Shaoqi was dismissed from all his posts and he sank into political nonexistence. His wife Wang Guangmei was condemned and subjected to repressions along with him.

Commonly known facts which official Beijing propaganda clearly does not wish to mention bear witness to all this. [word indistinct] (?nevertheless) the whole essence of the affair. The appearance of Lui Shaoqi's widow at a high-ranking reception in Beijing after a long period of imprisonment, and reference to her as "comrade," serve as evidence, perhaps, of the secret posthomous rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi himself. And the virtual recognition of the innocence of this man, who became the victim of the notorious Cultural Revolution, involuntarily serves as yet another accusation against the initiator of this political campaign--Mao Zedong--against Maosim.

PRC 'TEAMING UP' WITH ISRAEL ON ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD250836 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

["PRAVDA on Beijing's [Peking's] Flirting With Zionism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 25, TASS--Following the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States, China is going to take steps towards "normalization of relations with Israel," Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA.

The author points out that initially commentaries on this topic were prompted by a meeting between Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Geng Biao [Keng Piao] with Howard Squadron, president of the American Jewish Congress, one of the most influential organizations of international Zionism. Then, it was found out that foreign minister of the People's Republic of China Huang Hua had a secret meeting in Zurich with Israeli Defence Minister Weizman. And a few days ago Israel was visited by a high-ranking Chinese diplomat from the Mission of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations. He reportedly told Israeli officials that the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China favourably treated possibilities of establishing Chinese-Israeli relations, specifically an exchange of consulates, or--for the beginning--trade representations.

Bolshakov points out that the desires of Zionists and Maoists have fully coincided in many spheres. "China backed Israeli-Egyptian separate negotiations. It is not at all accidental that the Beijing [Peking] diplomacy, which established relations with Oman, is now actively coaxing other regimes in the area of the Middle and Near East, known for their anti-communism and anti-Sovietism".

Foreign commentators righteously regard steps aimed at "normalization" of China's relations with Israel in the general context of development of American-Chinese relations.

The American diplomacy actively supports these steps. And this is clear. International Zionism, as one of the strike units of the U.S. imperialism in its struggle against real socialism, international communist and workers' movement, the national-liberation movement, is in a hurry to use Beijing as an ally also in its anti-Soviet campaign, and also in the struggle against the progressive Arab countries, against the Palestinians.

'Bot Maoists and Zionists are thus teaming up on the grounds of anti-Sovietism, complicity with U.S. imperialism".

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES MOSCOW, MET BY GROMYKO

LD291316 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the political executive of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other officials. Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the USSR Gheorghe Badrus was among the welcoming party.

'Businesslike, Comradely' Talks Held

LD291704 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

["Soviet-Romanian talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--talks began here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Questions of bilateral Soviet-Romanian relations were studied during the talks between Andrey Gromyko and Stefan Andrei that passed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere. The ministers noted that the deepening of all-round cooperation between the two countries accords with the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples, facilitates the solution of tasks of building communism and socialism. Also discussed were some topical international questions of mutual interest.

The talks will be continued.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S BERLIN PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD262206 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, January 26, TASS--Addressing a press conference here at the end of his official visit to the German Democratic Republic, the foreign minister of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca Peoli stressed the great importance of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned nations, which will take place in Cuba this summer. At this conference, attended by the representatives of many countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, he stressed, Cuba intended to urge these countries to come out still more actively for the settlement of vital international problems. In this context, it is necessary to exert more active efforts to ensure peace, oppose the intrigues of imperialism and promote joint actions against colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid. One of the tasks of the meeting also is to find ways to make the detente irreversible. At the present stage of preparations for the meeting, Cuba is expanding its international contacts in order to ensure the success of the forthcoming meeting of non-aligned nations, the foreign minister noted in conclusion.

NATO ALLIES SEEKING UNILATERAL ADVANTAGE AT ARMS TALKS

LD292230 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] British politicians and the media have lately had a great deal to say about the Soviet-American SALT-II negotiations and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, and this is not surprising at all. Everyone understands perfectly well how important these talks are for military relaxation. Quite obviously, too, the breakdown of these or other disarmament talks could embark international developments on a course leading to another extremely dangerous period of brinkmanship.

This is fully realized by the more responsible political leaders in the major Western countries. At their recent meeting in Guadeloupe the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, Federal Germany and France summed up the future SALT-II agreement as an important contribution to stability and detente. The British prime minister, James Callaghan, for his part told the House of Commons last week his government really hoped that following its conclusion the agreement would promptly be ratified. What, then, accounts for the fact that the negotiations on restraining the arms race and scaling down the level of military confrontation are proceeding much more slowly than the supporters of strengthening peace and security would like, and by this I mean all those who would like relations of cooperation between states with different economic and social systems to be established irreversibly in international (?affairs)?

It goes without saying that such negotiations are by no means easy. In working out this or that arms restriction or reduction it has to be made certain that the future agreement will not upset the existing balance. In other words, it is necessary to insure observance of the principles of equal and undiminished security for the parties concerned. These principles form the groundwork for all the negotiations directly or indirectly related to disarmament problems. Yet despite this, it is these very principles that some Western representatives attack when these problems come under discussion. Recall the recent controversy over the neutron bomb. Western representatives, including David Owen in his book "Human Rights," argued something like this: Since President Carter has put off producing the neutron bomb it is now up to the Soviet Union to take the next step, and it should halt the production of its intermediate range missles. He forgets that at the NATO Council meeting in Washington last April President Carter definitely stated that the NATO countries were stronger than the Warsaw Treaty countries and that the Soviet Union had overtaken or was overtaking the United States in certain types of arms. So you can see for yourself that the plans to produce neutron bombs and to deploy them in Western Europe in no way sought to maintain or redress the military balance supposedly upset by a NATO lag behind the Warsaw Treaty countries.

In reality these plans sought to alter the status quo which, in the Soviet Union, is regarded as arms parity and in the United States as still being marked by a certain measure of Western superiority. In other words, the Western position could be summed up as follows: Either the West will add the neutron bomb to its arsenal and thereby tip the balance of forces in its favor or else the socialist countries must give up certain missiles which would again tip the balance in NATO's favor. In short, the Soviet Union is being asked to disarm unilaterally or else the West will start on a new round of the arms race.

In the past few days there have been new steps in this direction. The FINANCIAL TIMES reports that at Guadeloupe there were discussions on developing and deploying in Western Europe a new American missile capable of striking targets deep inside the Soviet Union. To justify this new, dubious contribution to the climate in which the disarmament talks are being held Western spokesmen refer to the Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire, which is supposedly a threat to the European NATO countries because, as an intermediate range bomber, it is not subject to restrictions under SALT-II. But the Western spokesmen forget to mention that the future agreement is not intended to cover what are known as forward based facilities, that is, American naval and air bases, including those in Western Europe. We are thus faced with a new attempt to alter the existing balance of forces, a new attempt to violate the principle of equal security of the parties in preparation for possible future negotiations.

In his TIME magazine interview Leonid Brezhnev remarked that often we are hard put to even understand Washington's persistent efforts to seek advantages for itself in the disadvantages of others. This remark clearly applies to America's European allies bent on taking the same hopeless road.

FRG Military Budget 'At Odds With the Goals of Detente'

DW292203 Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 29 Jan 79 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, it was only in September that Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Genscher stated before the United Nations: We consider it intolerable that roughly $400 billion are being spent for military purposes throughout the world annually. This endangers peace. These resources, Mr Genscher went on to say, at long last must be freed for the economic and social development of all nations and thereby also serve the security of all nations.

When FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said this before the United Nations the 1979 budget was mapped out in Bonn. One might have assumed that the reasonable views presented by Mr Genscher on behalf of the Federal Republic to the United Nations would be introduced into this federal budget. After all, examinations made on the Rhine revealed that, for instance, the saving of DM1 billion on arms expenditures would pay for the vocational training of 100,000 young people, which is needed. But reading through the federal budget, which was passed by the Bundestag on Friday [26 January], one immediately realizes that all the aforementioned reasonable views of Mr Genscher failed. It is precisely in these fields of social importance, where--compared to last year--cuts were made, as, for instance, in education and in the budget of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, in particular the expenditures to create new jobs and additional training capacities. On the other hand, here are further increases in the military and arms expenditures, for which 25 percent of the entire federal budget is earmarked.

Hence, the bulk of the money once again is being spent for military purposes, meaning a total of DM56.1 billion--according to NATO critera. The crucial points of the military expenditures in the current year are becoming visible from the following facts: First, 33 percent of the limit was earmarked to modernize the Bundeswehr. Second, investments will increase by 5.8 percent compared to the past year. Third, armament expenditures this year will increase by roughly 10 percent.

A total of DM8.2 billion will be provided to modernize the Bundeswehr's military equipment. Fourth--as was said in particular by Ministerialrat (Alf Fischer) from the budget office of the Bonn Military Ministry--precautions were taken for the purposeful development of future arms systems. The expenditures for this development alone this year increased by 11.1 percent to a total of DM1.1 billion.

Taking all this together, one arrives at the conclusion that the military budget of the Federal Republic of Germany fits seamlessly into NATO's long-term program. Both programs are being run under the catchword of "modernization and introduction of new weapons systems." In this connection Count Baudissin, retired general of the Bundeswehr, in an interview with Hamburg SPIEGEL pointed to the dangers connected with the procurement of always newer weapons systems by the NATO states. He stressed: The military wants to procure everything that is being offered by technology. Inherent in the thereby elicited arms dynamics is the extremely grave danger of a destabilization in central Europe. Hence, like NATO's armament program, the military budget on the Rhine with its strong bent toward the acquisition and development of new arms systems reflects the drive for military superiority in central Europe. And this is in spite of the fact that the government in Bonn, too, in the Soviet-FRG declaration of May 1978, recognized the principle that nobody is striving for military superiority but that approximate equilibrium and parity suffice to securing defense.

Thus, the military budget on the Rhine is at odds with the goals of detente and it questions the credibility of the statements made on the Rhine on the disarmament issue.

CANADIAN MINISTER ASSAILED FOR 'TURNABOUT' ON USSR

LD300915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin "Rejoinder" (Replika): "About Face!"]

[Text] Ottawa--Only a year ago B. Danson, Canadian minister of national defense--reflecting his government's foreign policy line, incidentally--condemned people who were whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria. He declared that he did not believe the Soviet Union was about to attack Western countries. "I do not believe," he said, "that the Soviet Union wants a new war." However, since then the minister's views have, for no apparent reason, undergone a 180-degree turnabout. And now, at a conference of representatives of the country's armed forces and politicians, he himself has begun expatiating in the spirit of NATO's ancient traditions on the "military threat" allegedly posed by the USSR.

Why then has he suddenly performed such a vertiginous pirouette? Ottawa's political circles believe that the minister has evidently succumbed to the pressure from NATO anti-Soviets and has decided to testify to his "devotion to the allies." It is not ruled out that domestic policy considerations have also played their part: On the threshold of the forthcoming parliamentary elections Danson wants to win over those who are under the influence of local Zionist organizations which have become, as one of the Canadian bourgeois newspapers puts it, "a cancerous tumor on the body of Canadian society."

Of course, the minister of national defense himself must know best who gave him the "about face" command. It must, however, be supposed that the minister is aware that his obediently executed turnabout does not enhance his standing in the eyes of the world public.

TASS REPORTS GROMYKO'S TALKS IN ITALY, DOCUMENTS SIGNED

LD251838 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, January 25, TASS--The USSR minister of foreign affairs Andrey Gromyko today paid a visit to the chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Giulio Andreotti. The stable development of Soviet-Italian relations in various fields was noted with satisfaction during the conversation that passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. An exchange of views was also held on a number of topical problems of international politics of mutual interest to the two countries. The mutual striving was expressed to develop further cooperation between the USSR and Italy in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace, detente and disarmament.

Giulio Andreotti held a luncheon in honour of Andrey Gromyko.

Talks between Andrey Gromyko and Arnaldo Forlani, Italian minister of foreign affairs, came to a close. Various aspects of bilateral Soviet-Italian relations were discussed in a constructive spirit. During the consideration of international problems, special attention was given to the necessity to consolidate detnete, to end the arms race and eliminate the seats of tension in the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

Andrey Gromyko and Arnaldo Forlani signed three Soviet-Italian agreements: a convention on legal aid in civil cases, a protocol on cooperation between the State Hermitage of the USSR and the Italian Ufizzi Gallery, a memorandum which envisages joint research in the field of neutrino astrophysics. The two sides also exchanged instruments of ratification of the agreement on exemption from double taxation in the field of maritime merchant shipping.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE VISITORS--Moscow, 17 January, TASS--A delegation of builders from Portugal headed by (Sergio Diogo), secretary of the National Federation of Building Workers, has been staying in the Soviet Union. The members of the delegation were received by Igor Lanshin, chairman of the USSR Trade Union of Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers, who informed them about the tasks and functions of Soviet trade unions. The representatives of the Portuguese builders expressed confidence that this first contact with their Soviet colleagues would promote the development and strengthening of ties between the trade unions and working people of the two countries. The Portuguese guests familiarized themselves with the "Labor Protection 78" exhibition, visited the "constructive" pavilion at the exhibition of national economic achievements in Moscow and made a trip to Kiev. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0733 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD]

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE--Paris, January 27, TASS--A protocol of the 12th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission for Cultural Cooperation has been signed here. The session endorsed a large programme of cooperation in culture for 1979-1980. In accordance with the programme, the two sides will exchange artistic companies, exhibitions, visits of artists, writers and poets, will hold days and weeks of Soviet films in France and French films in the USSR. Seminars on different problems will be arranged. A seminar "Present-Day Society and Culture", which began in Paris, will be concluded in Moscow in 1979. Broad exchanges are planned in the sphere of education specifically in the study of the Russian language in France and of the French language in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD]

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Bakhtiar's Resignation Demanded

LD291535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Untitled dispatch by correspondent A. Filippov under general heading: "Iran's Tense Days"]

[Text] Tehran, 24 January--At the request of Prime Minister Sh. Bakhtiar, an emergency session of the Majlis opened today. There were two items on the agenda: Disbanding the political police, SAVAK, and making legally liable those politicians, civil servants and businessmen who have abused their official positions and whose corruption has been exposed. The leadership of the opposition forces, the press reports, unanimously see this belated step by the government as an attempt to keep itself in power.

The present government, which was created on the shah's instructions in order to preserve a monarchical system of rule in the country, (M. Bazargan), a representative of the opposition movement, declared at a press conference, now has no other way out than to resign. All sections of Iranian society have risen up against the government. Mass antigovernment demonstrations calling for the government's resignation are passing by in front of the Majlis building today. Demonstrations have also taken place outside the U.S. Embassy.

Khomeyni's Return Anticipated

LD291529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report: "The Situation in Iran"]

[Text] The residents of Tehran and its environs are awaiting the return of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the prominent Iranian national and religious figure, from exile on Friday. The arrival in the country of this man, who, as the local press writes, shook the shah's throne, is associated by a large section of the population with the end of the monarchy and the shah's henchman Bakhtiar and with the beginning of a new political and state structure in the country.

Bakhtiar, the head of the present, practically inoperative government, has stated that Khomeyni's arrival will not make him leave his post. He also asserted the priesthood's support for the cabinet. However, the most influential spiritual figures have categorically rejected the assertion.

In a letter published in the newspaper KAYHAN, Ayatollah (Mastasi) writes that the Bakhtiar government is the offspring of the shah's regime. The sole force which continues to support the government is the army. However, the army is no longer what it was. A significant proportion of the officers and men, KAYHAN writes, are prepared to support Khomeyni. Reports are coming in of desertion by conscripts and mutinies in army units.

The Iranian press reports individual inspired promonarchy demonstrations in certain cities. After the events in Ahvaz and Dezful, democrats were again fired on in the city of Reza'iyeh. Provocations by mercenary gangs trying to wreck antimonarchy demonstrations are continuing. It has been reported that a detachment of plainclothes secret police agents has been sent to Tehran. Their task is to attack army posts and garrisons, police stations and officers' houses and commit arson in order to provoke the army to armed actions against the population, the TEHRAN JOURNAL writes.

Promonarchy demonstrations have also become more frequent in the provinces. They have occurred in settlements located along the Hamadan-Kermanshah-Sanandaj freeway and on the highway leading to the city of Shahabad. Groups of terrorists organized by unknown persons attacked passing cars with portraits of Khomeyni stuck to their windows and made passengers shout proshah slogans. On Tuesday, the shah's guard, with the aim of demonstrating its readiness to defend the monarchy "to the last drop of blood," held a parade of the shah's devoted "immortal" guard in Tehran. Equipped with special American equipment, it demonstrated terrifying methods of suppressing popular demonstrations.

The newspapers write that Khomeyni's return to the country could cause serious clashes and bloodshed between supporters of the shah and opponents of tyranny. On Friday, the announcement of the composition of an Islamic Revolutionary Council is expected. Its creation will lead to a diarchy consisting of the "constitutional" but unpopular Bakhtiar government and the Islamic government enjoying the population's mass support. Chief of Staff (Karabagi) stated that the troops will defend the Bakhtiar government and "in case of necessity" the army could intervene during the welcome for Khomeyni [vstrecha Khomeyni] on Friday.

Search For New 'Gendarme'

LD291047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Capt V. Pustov military-political review: "The United States: In Search of a New Gendarme"]

[Text] "If Iran falls...," influential U.S. Republican Senator H. Baker exclaimed, failing to conceal his dismay. By Iran he had in mind the antipopular regime which the West calls the American "gendarme of the Persian Gulf." Many other bourgeois politicians, strategists and bosses of the military-industrial complex and oil monopolies are also now puzzling over the consequences of such a turn of events in Iran. As is known, the policy of the shah's regime, accompanied by unrestrained militarization and ruthless suppression of any manifestations of popular dissatisfaction, was aimed primarily at protecting its selfish interests. Nor is any secret made of the fact that the chief creators of that policy were ensconced not in Tehran but in Washington. "Essentially," the New York TIMES admits, "the United States created the shah: It overthrew the constitutional government in a coup organized by the CIA, brought the shah to power, trained his secret police and helped to formulate the political and economic course. Having done that, the United States treated the shah as if he and Iran were one and the same thing--as if there were no other reality in that large and complex country."

The reality today is that, whatever the outcome of Iran's internal political struggle, which is of an unprecedented scale, Washington will hardly be able to count on continuing to use that country as a reliable guardian of U.S. imperialism's interests. The Iranian people have won the first victory in their struggle: The shah has been forced to leave the country. The opposition leadership states that the final aim of the struggle is to liquidate the monarchist system, foreign domination and, particularly, U.S. military bases.

The United States, of course, despite some confusion, does not intend to give up its economic and strategic positions in Iran and the Persian Gulf as simply as that. President Carter, according to the New York DAILY NEWS, has decided that the United States will take all possible measures to install a pro-Western government in Iran. This is what the Bakhtiar government is now. However, even it was compelled, by taking into account the people's will, to announce Iran's rejection of "the duties of gulf gendarme." However, since that government does not enjoy broad support in the country, the scenario devised by Washington envisages another variation: the establishment of a military dictatorship in Iran. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. press calls a military coup in Iran the best variation for the United States. In this connection, it draws attention to President Carter's recent statement that the United States will continue selling arms to Iran, and to the U.S. President's declared interest in insuring that Iran's "Armed Forces are strong and stable."

The threat of a military coup in Iran is very real. But even in that event, foreign observers note, the Iranian military would hardly be able, at least initially, to effectively protect the interests of their overseas patrons. It would be wholly occupied with suppressing mass popular disturbances for quite some time. Here the probability that civil war would break out in the country is not ruled out. The situation in Iran is extremely complex and probably nobody could confidently predict the outcome of the extremely fierce internal political struggle in that country. That is why Washington is preparing for any contingency by drawing up "precautionary variations" for maintaining its position in the Persian Gulf. The foreign press calls this an "agonizing reappraisal" of U.S. policy. Of course, there is no question of giving up the exploitation of other people's oil resources or of reducing the U.S. "military presence." Who or what could replace Iran? Who is able and willing to fulfill the duties of guarding the economic and strategic military interests of the imperialist West and to wage the struggle against the national liberation movements? These are the questions to which answers are now being sought by those who make U.S. policy. The questions are far from simple, since a replacement is needed for a country which not only occupies an advantageous strategic military position but also has one of the region's largest armies (413,000 men) equipped with the latest Western, primarily U.S. weapons. It is also essential to take into account the fact that all the candidates for the role of newfound "gendarme" are, like Iran, located in a region which U.S. Presidential national security adviser Z. Brzezinski has described as an "arc of instability" or "crisis zone." All the countries in that region, according to Brzezinski, are characterized by "domestic uncertainty," which, under the influence of the Iranian crisis, could, quite naturally be even more exacerbated.

Nevertheless, the United States has not given up its attempts to find a "fitting replacement" for the shah's Iran. It is now looking with increasing attentiveness at Saudi Arabic, Israel, Egypt and other countries and is drawing the conclusion that none of these alone are reliable as a "guarantor of stability" in the region. Saudi Arabia, for example, occupies just as important a geographical location at the crossroads of major routes linking Europe, Asia and Africa as does Iran, has even greater oil and petrodollar resources, expends enormous sums on acquiring the latest U.S. weapons and has a great number of U.S. military instructors. However, as a country with a small population, it has a relatively small army (about 60,000 men).

In contrast to Saudi Arabia, Israel, whose population is even smaller, according to the London Institute of Strategic Studies, maintains 164,000 soldiers even in peacetime. It is calculated that it could mobilize 400,000 people in the event of war. The level of that country's militarization can be judged merely from the fact that its military expenditure comprises no less than one-third of the total GNP. The "special relations" between the United States and Israel are reflected in the fact that it occupies a leading place among the U.S. allies in terms of the total U.S. military aid it receives. Nor are the Israeli rules held back from aggression in their foreign policy aspirations. Tel Aviv has frequently boasted of the Israeli army's ability to conduct offensive operations "right up to the oil bearing zones," emphasizing that the distance is "not that great."

The Pentagon states that Israel and its armed forces "could acquire much greater strategic significance" in connection with the events in Iran. Nevertheless, it cannot fail to take into account Israel's isolation in the Arab world, which has resolutely called for the withdrawal of the Israel aggressors from all the Arab territories occupied by them.

The Washington administration is now inclining toward replacing the shah's Iran with some kind of "collective gendarme" that would have a more imposing military strength and could count on at least some support among the Moslem countries. One of the emergency plans drawn up by the Carter administration, according to the journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, proposes the creation of an "unofficial mutual defense alliance consisting of Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia with the support of the United States." Washington's new attempts to persuade Egypt and Israel to sign a separate peace treaty are linked with the intention to throw together such an unusual military alliance. Nor can a report in the Beirut weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, which said that President Carter promised to meet the request of the sultan of Oman to send Egyptian forces to Oman to replace the Iranian forces there, escape attention. Incidentally, the request was supported by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

Another of the Washington administration's plans envisages increasing arms deliveries to Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and some Arab countries in the Persian Gulf under the pretext of "hindering Soviet penetration in that region."

Nevertheless, as U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT notes, "the people who devise U.S. strategy maintain that the most important thing is to intensify the U.S. military presence in this region and also to enlarge the specially trained and equipped combat forces so as to be able to intervene immediately if needed." Judging from all the evidence, these demands are evoking a response. Just recently three destroyers of the U.S. 7th Fleet entered the Indian Ocean, according to the official version, in order to relieve some U.S. ships participating in exercises in the Persian Gulf. The aircraft carrier Constellation and its escort vessels moved from the South China Sea to the Strait of Malacca. The U.S. press reports significantly that it would need only a few days for it to move up to the shores of Iran. And, finally, 12 F-15 fighters and 300 U.S. Air Force personnel have recently arrived in Saudi Arabia. All these steps are greeted by the Arab and Iranian peoples as nothing more than an obvious show of strength to exert pressure on them and maintain U.S. economic, political and strategic positions in that region.

The United States' overt and covert interference in Iran's internal affairs and its attempts to dampen the fervor of anti-American feelings in the Near East with the aid of new strategic provisions and saber-rattling contradict the interests of detente. Such actions are adventurist from beginning to end. For, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his answers to America's TIME magazine, it would be unfair and unrealistic to expect the peoples of the Near East and other regions to give up the struggle for their legitimate rights.

'Implantation of Xenophobia' by West

LD300959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Item from "Planet's Day" compilation of correspondent, news agency and foreign press items prepared by V. Ardatovskiy: "Fabrications--For What?"]

[Text] The readers of the French weekly L'EXPRESS are being asked to sob in unison at the idea of what will happen to Iran if it is headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the religious opposition. Christian Hoche asserts in the magazine that the ayatollah is fully determined to plunge the country into the gloom of medieval morals. Hoche predicts that Khomeyni "will close the banks,""expell all foreigners" and "dress the women in yashmaks...." By a no means fortuitous coincidence, the New York TIMES makes the same predictions: Under Khomeyni, the government "will not tolerate foreigners and will not be able to attract back to the country the foreign technical specialists needed for Iran's economy to be able to function effectively."

Let us say frankly that these opinions are not overly consistent. Will the government "not tolerate" foreigners or will it try--unsuccessfully--to attract them? And did the economy based on U.S. specialists function so effectively if 54 percent of Iranian families have been living below the official poverty line and 28 percent of the population have gone hungry?

But even this is not the main thing. Of course, there is much in the religious-political leader's program that does not accord with the view of secular, leftwing forces and which has specific Islamic features. Western propaganda is trying to use these objective differences to drive wedges between individual components of the mass movement in Iran. For this it is resorting to deliberate fabrications. In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, the ayatollah touched on several artificial "fears." He stated in particular that Iranian women are to enjoy equal rights with men, something which is not the case in the West, Khomeyni noted. And "women themselves will be able to freely decide" the issue of the yashmak. He sharply castigated the actions of the U.S. "specialists" but there is an enormous distance between this and the "implantation of xenophobia" invented in the West.

Shah 'Not Wanted' in U.S.

LD291555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Being Kept in the Anteroom"]

[Text] The semiofficial Egyptian organ AL-AHRAM writes that the shah of Iran might return to Cairo from the Moroccan capital. Passing on this report, REUTER cites Zahedi, Iranian ambassador to the United States and the shah's son-in-law, who is now "traveling in Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's retinue." The shah's planned departure for the United States "could be delayed for awhile," Zahedi says, "since he is convinced that, despite official hospitable gestures, Washington does not want the shah to come to the United States."

Washington's attitude to its former idol is indirect confirmation of the commentators' conclusion that the White House is hurriedly seeking a new "card" to preserve its influence in Iran. Washington understands that "showing kindness" to the shah now would mean still further inflaming anti-American feeling in Iran.

'Plot in Iran'

LD261639 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 January 1979 publishes on page 3 an 800-word article by NOVOSTI observer B. Antonov written specially for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA under the heading: "Iran: Falsehood Along the Chilean Line." The article describes British journalist Robert Moss' past activity as a CIA agent in Chile and his publication of a book praising the Pinochet regime and notes that Moss has recently produced a new brochure entitled "The Plot in Iran," also published under the auspices of the CIA, which, Antonov says, is "an anti-Soviet lampoon and a panegyric to the CIA."

The article concludes: "Moss' new falsification thickens still further the propaganda smokescreen under cover of which the CIA is sending special groups to Iran to help the shah's regime survive. The New York TIMES reports that these groups include specialists in military affairs, internal security and the suppression of mass popular demonstrations. Moss' concoction, which includes fabrications about the Soviet Union which the CIA is vainly seeking to foist on the Iranians, cannot distract public attention from the missile-carrying ships or military aircraft which Washington has sent to Iran's shores and borders. However much the falsehood of the 'plot in Iran' is thrust at the seething crowds on the streets of Tehran, no one here will be deceived. The Iranians are demanding: 'Yankees, get out of Iran!'"

Yazdi Interview

LD291932 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to reports by foreign news agencies, demonstrations were staged in several parts of Tehran yesterday. AFP reports that several thousand students took part at the demonstrations held around Tehran University. The army used weapons to disperse the demonstrators. A large number of ambulances were dispatched to the demonstration site to carry the wounded to the hospital. A number of people were killed. The cities of Rasht and Sanandaj also witnessed clashes between the people and the army. Dozens of people were killed and wounded in these cities in the course of the demonstrations.

According to a REUTER report, 300 Iranian Air Force servicemen took part in the demonstrations in Tehran in support of Ayatollah Khomeyni. A message signed by 4,000 servicemen of the Esfahan garrison, including a group of senior officers, was read out at one of the large gatherings in the capital. They announced that, if necessary, they will open the Esfhan airport by force so that Ayatollah Khomeyni can return to Iran. According to a report from AP, 40 servicemen in Bushehr were arrested because of their open support for Ayatollah Khomeyni. All this indicates the spread of disunity in the Iranian Army, which is the only remaining base of support for the present regime.

The Arab press service weekly has published its correspondent's interview with Yazdi, an aide of Ayatollah Khomeyni, in which Yazdi pointed out that the opponents of the present regime have recently been acting on the basis of a defined program according to which a republic will soon be proclaimed in Iran. According to Yazdi, a revolutionary command has been formed in the Iranian Armed Forces consisting of officers opposed to the regime. Yazdi added that Iran will adhere to a policy of nonalinement, which will render the continued existence of foreign military bases in the country impossible. Yazdi said that the U.S. espionage bases established to monitor the USSR will be closed. He added that Iran will no longer act as a gendarme to defend the interests of the foreigners in the region, and that an end has been put to this situation. Khomeyni's aide also said that after the establishment of republican order in the country, the military expenditures for the maintenance of the security organization will be greatly reduced and attention will be paid to the export of oil so that oil exports may assist the country's economic and social progress.

'Bloody Sunday' Demonstrations

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

["Iran: Bloody Repressions"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 29, TASS--In Iran popular unrest has swept the country with millions of Iranians strongly protesting against the bloody atrocities meted out to participants in anti-government demonstrations, against attempts by the authorities to prevent the leader of the political-religious opposition Ayatollah Khomeyni from returning to Iran.

Foreign correspondents have labeled yesterday's mass shooting of demonstrators in Tehran as a "bloody Sunday". The central part of the city, an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent notes, was turned into a bloody battlefield. Detachments of killers, the UPI reports, opened lethal fire on anyone who got into their field of their vision. Demonstrators were shot down with heavy-machine guns, snipers fired at them from house roofs.

A doctor at the city hospital told an AP correspondent that at least 3,000 people were killed yesterday in the capital.

Observers in Tehran, writes the FRANCE PRESSE agency, are wondering whether yesterday's bloody clashes in the capital were not provoked by some military leaders.

Mass manifestations resumed today in Tehran and students were building barricades in the central part of the city. Participants in a popular procession in Tehran adopted a resolution proclaiming illegal any government formed in the framework of the existing regime, whoever headed such a government. They confirmed their resolve to carry on the struggle till the complete elimination of the monarchy.

Iranian papers are full of protests against the behaviour of the authorities who are trying to throttle the popular movement by terror. The priesthood sharply condemned the mass shooting and so did the political parties and public organizations. "Revolutionary committees" have been set up in government institutions which are boycotting all government decrees and orders. However, Bahktiar, addressing a press conference confirmed once again that he had no intention to resign at this time. Justifying the bloody repressions he stated that the "military have a right to defend themselves when attacked."

The New York TIMES believes the prime minister was prepared to resign before his meeting with Khomeyni, but the army did not allow him to take such a step. A commentary in the paper implies that the Bakhtiar government is actually held hostage by the generals, has no real power and follows a policy dictated by the top military leaders. This confirms once again that a gradual "quiet" or "creeping" military coup is taking place by which the army leadership intends to crush popular unrest and establish its sway in the country.

At the same time, observers do not exclude the possibility of an open military putsch. "Iran is on the brink of catastrophe," writes today the the French paper PARISIAN LIBERE, implying that the chances for a political settlement of the Iranian crisis, are very small. According to the press, Bakhtiar's stubborn reluctance to meet the demands of the opposition forces the opponents of the regime to take up arms. Taking into account the possibility of an armed uprising, the military are making ready for the most brutal repressions.

U.S. USING EGYPT TO FILL DEFENSE GAP LEFT BY IRAN

LD291044 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 29, TASS--The United States is making urgent efforts in order to fill the "vacancy" which emerged after the fall of the shah regime in Iran as its biggest military client and defender of imperialist interests in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. The As-Sadat regime of Egypt is regarded to be the main candidate for this dishonorable role.

A high ranking Pentagon delegation is today leaving for Cairo. Its main aim, as the AP agency said, is to speed up U.S. arms supplies to As-Sadat, including the military-transport "C-130" planes and jet fighters "F-5E".

USSR-SYRIAN SHIPPING PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD251114 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 25, TASS--A protocol on the meeting of the working group for shipping cooperation of the Permanent Soviet-Syrian Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation has been signed here.

It was signed by the transport minister of Syria, Salim Yasin, and Deputy Minister of the Maritime Fleet of the USSR Georgiy Pyasetskiy.

Soviet seamen are linked by long-standing strong business bonds with the dockers of Syrian ports. In 1978, Soviet ships called at the Syrian ports of Al-Ladhqiyah, Tartus and Baniyas on more than 200 occasions.

The agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the Arab Republic of Syria on economic and technical cooperation has given a fresh impulse to close cooperation in the relations between the two countries, including shipping.

This agreement provides for the expansion of cooperation in water conservancy, irrigation and transport construction. The agreement also envisages the assistance of Soviet marine organizations in carrying out designing work and surveys for the expansion of the port of Al-Ladhiqiyah. It is planned to increase its cargo handling capacity to seven million tons a year.

Railroad Construction Agreement

LD251340 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Prospects for cooperation in the field of building railroads were discussed during Syrian Transport Minister Salim Yasin's visit to Moscow. "A cooperation protocol for 1980-1985, covering railroad construction, was signed between the two countries during the talks. Soviet Deputy Transport Construction Minister Viktor Kozlov and Syrian Transport Minister Salim Yasin signed the protocol."

In his speech on the occasion, Kozlov expressed his confidence that the provisions of the protocol will be fully implemented. The Syrian minister said: "I would like to thank you for your cooperation with our country and for the hospitality accorded to us in Moscow and Leningrad. I would also like to express confidence that all provisions of the protocol will be successfully implemented and we will do our utmost to this end."

Later, the minister told our correspondent that he had conducted talks covering railways, bridges and ports. Good results were reached.

SOVIET-IRAQI INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION MINUTES SIGNED

JN231700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Moscow, 23 January--The joint minutes of the meetings of the joint industrial subcommittee between Iraq and the Soviet Union stemming from the permanent Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union were signed here this afternoon.

Ahmad Danhash, president of the General Establishment for Industrial Planning and Construction, signed the minutes for Iraq; and (Shilov), president of the (Technostroy Export) Company, signed the minutes for the Soviet Union.

The minutes provide for the regulation of cooperation in several industrial fields and the implementation of old and new projects by the Soviet Union in Iraq as well as the expanding of cooperation in the future.

CPSU, AKEL LEADERS HOLD MOSCOW MEETING

ID291207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee on 22 January between M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ya P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) consisting of E. Papaioannou, AKEL general secretary, and A. Pandis, AKEL deputysecretary general.

The members of the AKEL delegation reported on the Cypriot people's party's struggle against the continuing intrigues around Cyprus by imperialist circles and NATO, which by launching various "initiatives" are trying to remove the Cyprus question from the competence of the United Nations and resolve it in their own selfish interests. AKEL is fighting consistently to rally patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces within the framework of a united front capable of suppressing the plots of internal and foreign reaction and achieving a peaceful, just, democratic, realistic and generally acceptable solution to the Cyprus question. The basis for such a solution, in AKEL's opinion, could be the relevant UN resolutions and the agreement between Makarios and Denktas on the four determining principles for a Cyprus settlement. The AKEL delegation expressed to the CPSU, the USSR government and the Soviet people its warm gratitude for the constant support given to Cypriots in their struggle for free and democratic development for the Republic of Cyprus.

The CPSU representatives reported on the Soviet people's successes in the struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. They confirmed that the Soviet Union resolutely supports the selfless struggle of AKEL and the country's patriotic forces against interference in Cyprus' internal affairs by imperialism, which, exploiting the subversive activites of local reaction, is hindering the effective settlement of the Cyprus problem in the interests of the entire Cypriot people--Greeks and Turks. Soviet communists value highly AKEL's anti-imperialist activity and are profoundly convinced that the policy line elaborated at the 14th party congress is in complete accordance with the interests of strengthening peace and promotes a solution to the Cyprus question which will insure genuine independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for Cyprus and its implementation of a policy of nonalinement and demilitarization, which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and the elimination of foreign military bases on its soil.

The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem can be solved at the intercommunity talks envisaged by the UN resolutions and that the speediest convening of a representative international conference on Cyprus with a UN framework could become an important factor in the cause of a just settlement of the Cyprus problem and of consolidating peace in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The CPSU and AKEL representatives are firmly convinced that the interests of the peoples of Mediterranean countries, as of all mankind, are served by further consolidating peace and deepening detente, ending the arms race and implementing concrete disarmament measures. [paragraph continues]

In this connection, concern was expressed at the perceptible rapprochement and activation of the forces of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism--a factor which constitutes a threat to the cause of peace and social progress.

Both parties are in favor of the idea that an integral part of the policy of detente should be the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendship between peoples. They confirm the relevant proposals of the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties and advocate active cooperation in the struggle for their implementation by all communist, socialist and other democratic parties and organizations.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

AKEL Delegation Departs

LD300933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People (AKEL) of Cyprus consisting of AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou and AKEL Assistant Secretary General A. Fantis, which was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow 24 January.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ya. P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and by officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

AKEL SECRETARY CRITICIZES U.S., NATO INTRIGUES

LD292026 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, January 29, TASS--The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) is strongly critical of the intrigues of the USA and NATO which seek to solve the Cyprus problem within the narrow circle of allies of this aggressive military bloc, A. Fandis, deputy secretary general of AKEL, said at a meeting of party activists in Limassol.

The Cyprus problem, he said, should be settled by means of inter-communal talks under the aegis of the U.N. secretary general and without interference from outside.

INDOCHINA

TASS CITES REPORTS ON PRC'S PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM

LD291640 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

["Beijing's [Peking] Dangerous Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, January 29, TASS--The Chinese authorities are staging more and more armed provocations on the frontier with Vietnam. As was reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, a unit of Chinese troops thrust on January 26 into Vietnamese territory in Hoang Lien Shon Province. They opened fire on Vietnamese frontier guards. The next day Chinese soldiers again penetrated into Vietnamese territory in the same area and staged an armed provocation. Vietnamese troops had to take retaliatory measures to defend their territory.

The news agency says that armed provocations by the Beijing authorities, unceasing threats against Socialist Vietnam arouse indignation and protests among the Vietnamese people.

The Hanoi press stresses that soldiers of the Vietnamese People's Army are vigilantly standing guard over their frontiers and are ready any minute to defend the revolutionary gains of the republic.

New York, January 29, TASS--The American NEWSWEEK, referring to American intelligence sources, reports that China has concentrated 80,000 to 120,000 soldiers along the frontier with Vietnam, as well as squadrons of air force planes. In the opinion of some news analysts, the weekly writes, Beijing may attack Vietnam in order to seize temporarily some of its territory. The NEWSWEEK says that Beijing may motivate such actions as a reaction to the defeat of "China's allies in Kampuchea". All this may prove to be a bluff, the NEWSWEEK says. But a State Department spokesman said that the troop concentration on the border exceeds by far what is required for a simple show of force. The same source said it is feared that China's thrust into Vietnam may take place also after Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-Ping] visit to the USA, since things will look as if the USA gave the green light to such actions.

The aim behind China's policy in Southeast Asia is to keep the situation in the area strained and to prevent Vietnam from building a socialist society, writes the newspaper POGLED. Socialist Vietnam is persistently pursuing a peaceable policy. But it will not allow anyone to violate its territorial integrity. It has on its side all the progressive world. All the responsibility for provocations and threats rests with the Chinese rulers who are following an aggressive hegemonistic policy in Southeast Asia.

Provocations Continue

LD291936 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 29, TASS--Today about 150 Chinese soldiers intruded into the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the vicinity of the Bao Lam village in Lang Son Province and opened fire at Vietnamese border guards, wounding many of them. The Chinese soldiers attacked also Post No 23 in the Van Lan District of Lang Son Province, where they blasted an observation tower. Units of the Vietnamese People's Army and the local population repelled these brazen provocations and forced the invaders to retreat onto their side of the frontier. In connection with this provocation the SRV Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest with the PRC Embassy in Hanoi. The note sent to the Chinese Embassy condemns the latest criminal actions by the Chinese authorities and demands an immediate end to hostile sallies against Vietnam.

The Chinese side bears the full responsibility for encroaching on the sovereignty of Vietnam and its territory, for threatening the security of the SRV and for the tension created by these actions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border," [quotation marks as received] the note says.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET TIES WITH VIETNAM HAILED

ID291908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Sergey Seregin writes: The 29th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Vietnam falls on 30 January. This memorable date is dear to the hearts of Soviet people, who have always felt and continue to feel profound feelings of friendship and respect for the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The Leninist ideas of proletarian internationalism are the mighty source of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The Soviet people always remember that the first supporter of friendship with the USSR was Ho Chi Minh, the ardent patriot and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, whose name is linked with the creation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the formation of a state of workers and peasants on Vietnamese soil.

Over the decades that have elapsed, during which Soviet-Vietnamese friendship has withstood the test of time, that friendship has been further reinforced and developed. Its strength and effectiveness were demonstrated both in the years of peaceful construction and in the period of Vietnam's heroic struggle against imperialist aggression.

In the years when the Vietnamese people were defending their liberty, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the USSR, the other countries of the socialist community and all progressive humanity consistently supported this just struggle.

Vietnam's victory was inevitable. The feat of heroic Vietnam, which made a major contribution to the success of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, will go down in the annals of mankind's liberation struggle.

The USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty concluded in November 1978 was the logical and natural step prepared by the entire course of development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. This historic document expresses the determination of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam, and of both our states, to enrich their cooperation year by year, to strengthen Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and to build it forever.

During the current, complicated situation, when the policy pursued by the Chinese leadership has created new, significant difficulties for socialist construction in Vietnam, the strength of our friendship, the strength of the solidarity of the states of the socialist community is particularly important. The Soviet people are convinced that the Vietnamese people, aided and supported by the fraternal peoples, will also overcome the present difficulties, and that under the leadership of its Communist Party it will implement all the tasks set by the Fourth VCP Congress and will build a flourishing socialist state.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam consistently favors development of peaceful, neighborly relations between the countries of Southeast Asia, making a considerable contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

In opposing China's crude, great-power pressure, the heroic Vietnamese people are firmly defending their independent and orginal path of development. Their just cause rightly enjoys broad and active international support.

CAMBODIAN OFFICIAL APPEALS FOR AID AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD271909 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 27, TASS--According to reports from Phnom Penh, Keo Tyan, a member of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea in charge of information, the press and culture, stated at a meeting with foreign journalists that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is in control of the country's entire territory and that the Kampuchean people are eliminating the aftermath of the rule of the reactionary clique and are making efforts to restore social life and build a new Kampuchea.
Our country is faced with tremendous and complex tasks and it is to overcome a lot of difficulties, Keo Tyan emphasized. The Kampuchean people aspires for peace and stability. Our people want to get assistance necessary for the country's rehabilitation from friends of People's Kampuchea. It strives to establish relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries, first of all, with the neighbouring states of Southeast Asia.

Life is gradually returning to Phnom Penh and other beautiful cities of our motherland, Keo Tyan pointed out in conclusion. He asked journalists to tell the world about the inhuman crimes that had been perpetrated by the clique, and about the first steps of a new life which is being built by the heroic Kampuchean people.

PRAVDA SCORES YUGOSLAV WEEKLY'S COMMENTARY ON CAMBODIA

LD291119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[M. Slavin Rejoinder (Replika): "NIN Sheds a Tear"]

[Text] The bloodstained regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary has been swept away in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people who have suffered a great deal have become real masters of their country and celebrated their victory. Now they are building a new life, seeking peace and stability.

The friends of the People's Republic of Kampuchea rejoice together with its people in the victory of their just cause and express solidarity with them. But the Yugoslav weekly NIN, a supplement to the newspaper POLITIKA, is shedding scalding tears. It may be compared to the hero of an old Slav tale who used to dance at funerals and cried at weddings... "New dangerous changes are taking place in the world and they may have far-reaching consequences," NIN laments in its commentary titled "Cold Winds."

Thus, the Yugoslav weekly tries to present hot as cold and black as white. The victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces in Kampuchea and the support given it by the socialist countries was described by NIN as an act of "aggression." In this context, the weekly expresses concern over the further "destinies of socialism", saying that they may be "harmed." It is clear, however, that it is the misrepresentation of the events in Kampuchea by the Yugoslav weekly that really harms the cause of revolutionary renovation in Southeast Asia.

If it were only one article it could be dismissed as the product of a chance delusion, a result of insufficient or one-sided information. But on the pages of NIN one reads again and again various insinuations addressed to the socialist countries. Nor does the weekly spare in its slander the Soviet Union and its policy. The weekly does not miss a single chance to publish patently anti-Soviet materials and conducts a deliberate campaign to give its readers a distorted view of the policy of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and at the same time to fan up "the cold winds".

When this is noted in our press, journalists from NIN and some other Yugoslav publications usually refer to the freedom of press in their country. But as soon as one replies to their slanderous outbursts they do not recognize the right of others to express themselves freely.

SOUPHANOUVONG INTERVIEWED ON LAO DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD261347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent interview with Lao President Souphanouvong: "Following the Path of Socialism"]

[Text] Vientiane--The young Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) has embarked confidently on the fourth year of its existence. Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and the LPDR Government the Lao people are carrying out a great deal of creative work, restoring the war-ravaged economy, achieving profound socioeconomic transformations and reliably defending the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty and security of their motherland.

The plans for the development of the republic in 1979 and its domestic and foreign policy were the main themes of an IZVESTIYA correspondent interview with Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, president of the LPDR, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee.

We regard 1979, Comrade Souphanouvong said, as exceptionally important, In fact, I would call it crucial in terms of implementing the Lao people's plans. As is known, last year the country embarked on the fulfillment of the First 3-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy (1978-1980). Its implementation was overshadowed by a serious natural disaster--the floods which caused massive material damage to many parts of the country. But our people made colossal efforts, relying on assistance and support from Laos' true friends, and managed to endure the difficult struggle against the raging flood. A great deal of irrigation work has been done, canals and dams have been constructed and new areas of arable land have been opened.

Work will continue in 1979 on implementing the LPRP Central Committee Politburo resolution on cooperativization in agriculture. The mass movement which started last year to set up and strengthen collective farms must be rapidly developed. Of course, we still have many difficulties in this sphere. For many people cooperativization is a new, unexplored path and the party is doing everything necessary to avoid any mistakes in this important matter and is giving local government organs all possible assistance in strengthening rural leadership cadres.

At the present stage of the Lao Republic one of our most important tasksis to improve the populations' living standard and provide it with food and essential goods. During the acute class struggle it is necessary to consistently enhance people's consciousness and constantly improve their material wellbeing. [paragraph continues]

To achieve this it is necessary to effect profound social democratic transformations and strengthen the state sector, above all in trade and industry. When developing production we must not forget the policy of thrift. These are two interrelated aspects of our activity. A defect in one may nullify success in any other. The party must focus its efforts on these two inseparable aspects of economic life.

The party and government are doing a great deal of difficult work to develop transportation and improve communications between various remote parts of the country. As is known, Laos has no direct access to the sea. Following an agreement with Socialist Vietnam, we are using its seaports. The main supplies come through Danang. Much work must be done to improve the roads through the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) into Laos.

The LPDR, Comrade Souphanouvong continued, is building socialism by bypassing the capitalist stage of development. The building of a new society is a creative, comprehensive and exceptionally profound process requiring radical transformations. Our primary goal is the development of socialist production relations, which must dominate the national economy, and the creation of largescale socialist production.

The party is currently devoting great attention to work in ideology and culture, which is extremely necessary for the successful implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations in the country. By 1980 we hope to have eliminated illiteracy. In fact, before the 1975 revolution, only about one-third of the population was literate. Now new schools, academies and higher educational establishments are being set up in Laos and close attention is being paid to people's education and production and vocational training. Many Laotians are studying abroad, in the Soviet Union, the SRV and other socialist countries.

The improvement in the revolutionary creativity of the masses, the strengthening of the people's unity in the matter of defending the gains of the revolution and the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of an alliance between the working class and the peasantry--these are the main directions of the ideological work of the party and the LPDR Government. The increase in the activity of social organizations in the republic should be seen in this light. In particular, under the conditions of the new stage of the Lao revolution, the aims and tasks of the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF), the broad mass organization set up 23 years ago, are changing.

As is known, during the war years the front united all patriots struggling for their motherland's freedom and independence. Its activity is now devoted to mobilizing the working masses to build a socialist society.

Concerning foreign policy, Comrade Souphanouvong continued, the LPDR is implementing a policy of strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all fraternal socialist countries and advocates the cohesion of all forces fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and against aggression, expansionism and hegemonism on the part of imperialism and the forces of international reaction. Southeast Asia must be a zone of peace, independence, freedom, stability and prosperity.

The Lao people are proud of their fraternal relations with the great Soviet Union. These relations improve daily and are built on the principles of Socialist Internationalism. Soviet specialists are helping Laos to restore its economy. [paragraph continues]

With help from the Land of the Soviets Laos' mineral wealth is being developed and bridges and roads are being constructed. Great assistance has been given to Laos in setting up an airline and in other areas. The Soviet Union's friendship, fraternity and multifaceted assistance is an important contribution to the cause of building socialism on Lao soil. The Soviet Union's prestige in Laos is increasing constantly. We are sincerely grateful to Lenin's motherland, the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

We will continue to develop fraternal relations with the SRV. Our two countries are the advance posts of socialism in Southeast Asia. We are punctiliously and consistently fulfilling our international duty. We believe that all disputes arising between countries should be settled by peaceful means.

The people of the LPDR sincerely welcomed the signing in Moscow of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. This treaty has become an important contribution to developing relations of fraternity and friendship between socialist countries and has struck a blow against the enemies of socialism, peace and progress. We also unanimously welcomed the formation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the transfer of full power in that country to the People's Revolutionary Council. The Kampuchean patriots' victory is a significant event in the life of the peoples in our region and throughout the world.

The LPDR is striving to contribute to the cause of maintaining peace throughout the world. We place a high value on the policy of relaxation of international tension implemented by the Soviet Union.

Concluding the talk, LPDR President Comrade Souphanouvong expressed confidence that the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, will overcome existing difficulties and successfully build a new, socialist society in their land.

Comrade Souphanouvong asked us to convey his best wishes through IZVESTIYA to the Soviet people and the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

FURTHER REPORT ON KOREAN UNIFICATION FRONT STATEMENT

LD291513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "For the Unification of Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 January--A statement by the Central Committee of Korea's United Democratic Fatherland Front [as published] on the country's peaceful unification has been published here.

At the suggestion of the Korean Workers Party, the United Democratic Fatherland Front Central Committee, the statement says, convened 23 January a joint session of political parties and public organizations. The question of speeding up the peaceful unification of the homeland was discussed at the session.

Proceeding from the sincere desire to speed up the great cause of uniting the country, the statement points out, we are addressing proposals to various sections of the population of South Korea, compatriots living abroad, all political parties and public organizations, and also the rulers of South Korea.

First, the North and the South must return to the original ideals and principles of the "Joint Statement of the North and South" of 4 July (1972). We are proposing that on 1 February this year the authorities of both sides reaffirm the ideals and principles of this joint statement and officially expound their position on their solemn observance. Second, it is essential to end the slander and attacks against each other immediately. This would be the first and extremely valuable step in a North-South dialog. Third, it is essential that as of 0000 hours 1 March this year the military authorities of both sides end all hostile military actions such as building up armed forces, carrying out military operations and building military installations in the regions of the military demarcation line, and end any military exercises.

Fourth, we propose convening a pannational conference with the participation of all political parties and public organizations of North and South. Representatives of all political parties and public organizations of the North and representatives of all political parties and public organizations of South Korea, including the leader of the Democratic Republican Party, and patriotic figures of various strata as well as representatives and individuals of expatriates' organizations must participate in this conference. It is proposed that this conference be held at the beginning of September this year in Pyongyang or Seoul.

U.S. CRITICISM OF JAPANESE ECONOMICS BORDERS ON INTERFERENCE

LD291601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unnamed correspondent dispatch: "Dialog From Different Positions"]

[Text] Speaking at the Japanese Journalists Club, Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira admitted: "Considerable tension has arisen in Japanese-American economic relations," IZVESTIYA'S correspondent reports from Tokyo.

The crux of the matter is that Japanese-American disagreements, which existed until recently in individual sectors of business relations, have now developed into contradictions on questions of economic policy as a whole.

Washington is irritated by Tokyo's plain reluctance to resort to artificial methods of stimulating the situation and to use strong means of bucking up the economy, which has been weakened over the years of depression. The United States sees this stance as a desire by Japan to avoid fulfilling the commitments which it adopted to contribute to the overall "improvement of the capitalist world economy." The United States is especially displeased with the continuing tremendous positive balance (in Japan's favor) in Japanese-American trade.

And all this is giving a boost to this campaign of "criticism" bordering on interference in Japan's internal affairs which has been mounted by Washington. But it seems that Tokyo intends to use its own medicines to treat its own disease. "Japan is doing what must be done!"--the head of the Japanese Cabinet parried the American side's "regrets in strong terms."

ULAANBAATAR MEETING MARKS MONGOLIAN-USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD181433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 January--The working people of People's Mongolia are celebrating the 33d anniversary of the Friendship and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and Mongolia. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Mongolian capital's public was held in Ulaanbaatar today to mark the significant date. The meeting Presidium included B. Altangeral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, S. Sosorbaram, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials.

On this portentous day, Ch. Hurts, Mongolian minister of geology and the mining industry, who delivered the report, said: We note with pride that Mongolian-Soviet relations have been and remain an example of the socialist type of relations whose basic principles are an indissoluble class alliance and international solidarity, fraternal friendship and inviolable unity in the struggle to build socialism and communism and for lasting peace and the security of the peoples.

GREETINGS ON RUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN REUNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY

LD292205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] We are broadcasting a greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the party, Soviet and public organizations, and all working people of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate the workers, kolkhoz workers, intelligentsia and all working people of the Russian Federation and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the 325th anniversary of the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia.

The reunification of the Ukraine with Russia was the result of many centuries of developing economic, political and cultural ties. It expressed their mutual desire for unity and was of lasting significance for the future of our entire fatherland. This historic act fixed forever the unity of the two fraternal peoples, who are, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin noted, so close in language, geography, character and history.

The working people of Russia and the Ukraine, together with the other peoples of our country, followed the glorious and heroic path of struggle against Tsarist autocracy and the rule of capitalists and landowners for the triumph of socialist ideals. Led by the Bolsheviks-Leninists, the Russian proletariat rallied the working people and led them to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. An active part in the revolutionary struggle was played by the Ukrainian proletariat, one of the biggest and most militant detachments of the working class of Russia.

The utter devotion to the ideas of communism, courage and selflessness, patriotism and internationalism of the proletarians of Russia and the Ukraine have won them the profound respect and gratitude of all the peoples of our country. The great friendship of of the Russian, Ukrainian and other peoples of the Soviet Union was tempered in the fiery years of civil war, on the construction sites of the first 5-year plans, in the mortal combat with fascism and in the struggle to construct the first advanced socialist society in the world.

In the fraternal family of the peoples of our great motherland, the Russian Federation and the Ukrainian SSR have been transformed into highly developed republics with mighty industry, large-scale mechanized agriculture, advanced science and flourishing culture. Today, the industry of the RSFSR produces as much in 2 days as was turned out in a year in all of prerevolutionary Russia. In the Ukraine, the volume of industrial production has increased almost a hundredfold in the years of Soviet power. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of both republics have increased their agricultural output several times over. The material wealth of working people has grown immeasurably. Many outstanding scientific discoveries have received world recognition. A worthy contribution to the development of multinational Soviet culture is made by the artistic intelligentsia and the millions of participants in amateur creativity in the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

The 325th anniversary of the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia is a common festival for all the peoples of our fatherland. It is a vivid testimony to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy and the moral and political unity of the Soviet people--a new historical community of people.

The monolithic unity of all the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union, their cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the nationwide support for the Leninist internal and external policy of the CPSU guarantee new successes in the struggle for communism, peace and social progress.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express the firm conviction that the workers, kolkhoz workers, intelligentsia and all working people of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will, within the unified fraternal family of the peoples of our country, attain new successes in communist construction and will make a worthy contribution to the realization of the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and the July and November 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the fraternal friendship and inviolable unity of all the nations and ethnic groups of our socialist fatherland!

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to the victory of communism!

KOMMUNIST REVIEWS BREZHNEV BOOK ON USSR, CPSU FOREIGN POLICY

LD161502 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--"The Soviet people are proud to know that no other country, except the Soviet Union, has ever come up before mankind with such an extensive, concrete and realistic program aimed at reducing and then eliminating completely the risks of a new war. The problem of curbing the arms race has always been in the focus of attention of the Central Committee of our party and its Political Bureau", writes the journal KOMMUNIST in a review of Leonid Brezhnev's book "On the Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State". This book is a collection of speeches and articles by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the last fourteen years.

"Leonid Brezhnev has made a great personal contribution to the establishment of a political climate conducive to the relaxation of international tension", the review says. "Much space in the book is devoted to materials reflecting his efforts to shape and develop good relations and to strengthen trust in relations with France, the FRG, the USA, Canada, Italy, Britain and other countries. It is with his direct participation that the edifice of international cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields is being erected and the foundations of a new system of international relations laid".

"There are stable goodneighbour relations between the USSR and Finland. The two countries have established and are constantly developing their friendship and mutual confidence," KOMMUNIST goes on. "Their economic, cultural and other ties have assumed a large scale and the level of their political cooperation is very high. They are working together fruitfully for international peace and security. The CPSU and the Soviet state attach great importance to cooperation with all European states, big or small and with a different social system. The Soviet Union's relations with Italy, Sweden and Austria are developing successfully."

"Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the biggest power of the capitalist world, represent a complicated picture. The turn for the better which took place in these relations in the early seventies was of decisive importance for reducing the danger of a new world war and for strengthening peace. But in the USA there still exist influential forces which want to thwart normal cooperation between the two states and which are stepping up the arms race. These forces are spreading distrust of the Soviet Union, circulate the myth about a non-existent 'Soviet menace', are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, raise obstacles to the development of economic, scientific technical and cultural ties and seek to use trade as a means of pressure on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is willing to develop normal relations with the USA, if this desire is shared by the other side."

"It is obvious, however, that relations between the two states can rest only on the principles of complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Of great importance is the observance of the bilateral agreements which were signed in recent years as a well as the conclusion of new agreements that would consolidate the results and continue the work started in 1972-73, first of all attainment of agreement on the second stage of strategic arms limitation."

Considering the state of international relations as a whole, KOMMUNIST says, Leonid Brezhnev said that peace will become really durable when it becomes the main objective and criterion of the policies of all states, when a conscious desire to honestly cooperate with each other, to reach accomodation without diminishing anyone's security, and not fear of the neighbour, will determine the approach of the governments to the problems that arise.

Further Report on Review

ID161332 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 16 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--"The Soviet Union has always been a consistent opponent of colonialism and neocolonialism in whatever form, a resolute advocate of the freedom and independence of the peoples," writes the journal KOMMUNIST in a review of Leonid Brezhnev's book "On Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State." This book is a collection of speeches and articles by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the last fourteen years. The Soviet Union's position with regard to developing countries is set forth in considerable detail in the book.

"The Soviet Union's relations with them rest on the unshakable principles of equality, noninterference, respect for the right of every people to choose their own way of development," the review says. "The Soviet Union shares with an overwhelming majority of young states, which have come into being as a result of disintegration of the colonial system, a profound dedication to peace and freedom, aversion for any form of aggression and domination, for the exploitation of one country by another. The Soviet Union and other [words indistinct] by the young states as true and dependable friends who are ready to give them all possible assistance and support in their development along the road of progress."

"The Soviet Union shows full understanding of the demand of the developing countries for restructuring international economic relations on a democratic basis, for removing discrimination, diktat and inequality from them. The Soviet Union makes concrete proposals on this score, specifically at the United Nations," the journal goes on.

"In its economic relations with African, Asian, and Latin American states and all other countries, the Soviet state, in the first place, strictly observes all democratic [words indistinct]. It is giving all assistance it can to many young states in overcoming their economic backwardness which they inherited from the past.

"Especially great and indicative is the experience gained by the Soviet Union in relations with such a developing country as India. The USSR and India have concluded a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation which is of great importance for our bilateral relations and which represents a stabilizing factor in South Asia and in the continent as a whole."

"But there are also other trends to be seen in the world arena in respect of the developing countries," the review says. "The imperialists do not wish to reconcile themselves to the loss of their colonial possessions. The more firmly the young states establish themselves, the more persistent the attempts made by imperialism to recapture its influence there, the more obvious its striving to divide the national liberation movement, to find in its ranks conciliators and capitulationists who are promised by the imperialists economic and financial assistance in return for a restriction of the sovereignty of their countries. The present turn of events in the Middle East is fresh proof of this. The neocolonialists, who are especially active in Africa, are laying themselves out in order to give a distorted view of Soviet policy towards Africa."

SHCHERBITSKIY ARTICLE ON UKRAINE-RUSSIAN UNITY IN KOMMUNIST

LD222006 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] KOMMUNIST, organ of the CPSU Central Committee, has published an article by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, devoted to the 325th anniversary of the reunification of the Ukraine and Russia. The article states:

Ukrainian-Russian relations already encompassed the first 1,000 years of our era in the days of (?Smirnov) Russia, that is, at that time of our history which belongs to the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples. They all have their roots in the old Russian foundations and in the beginning had the same language. Their community took shape by the union of the eastern Slav tribes. The joint struggle against foreign invaders and their ethnic links, as well as their material and cultural heritage, left in the conscience of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian nations the conviction that their historical destinies are inseparable. The union with Russia saved the Ukrainian people from the danger of enslavement by foreign invaders. At the same time favorable conditions were thus created for the economic and cultural development of the Ukrainian people.

It was natural that after the triumph of the socialist revolution in Russia, the Ukrainian people themselves were among the initiators of the union of Soviet republics within the framework of the USSR.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy writes further: The war against fascist Germany from 1941-1945 seriously tried the strength of the friendship between our country's people, the strength of the Soviet order. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working people of the Soviet Union rose to fight heroically and to defend the socialist fatherland. The fate of the Ukraine was being decided in the battles near Moscow, Leningrad, on the banks of the Volga and Dnepr as well as at the Kursk salient. The unity of the Soviet peoples was one of the guarantees of our victory.

Within the framework of the unitary progress of the USSR's national economy, mutual relations and economic cooperation between all the union republics yearly become more and more perfect. On the basis of those relations, the country's economic [word indistinct] is planned in a (?unitary) way using the country's resources. The all-round development of each republic is insured and the exchange of advanced experience and many technical-scientific achievements is deepened. The volume of industrial output in the Ukraine increased a hundredfold during the years of the Soviet regime. Great successes were scored in farming, which before was one of the most developed branches of the Ukraine's national economy. The Ukraine's total farming output is 3.6 times larger than before.

In conclusion, writes Vladimir Schherbitstkiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee: The prestige of the Soviet Ukraine is great in the international arena. In the United Nations and other international organizations, the Ukraine actively takes part in fostering the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR and in the fight for peace and world security. The Ukrainian SSR tirelessly supports the interests of the peoples who fight against colonialism and against all forms of racial and national discrimination. It contributes to the strengthening and expansion of the USSR's relations with the socialist countries and other states.

TBILISI CITY SOVIET SESSION MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 2 WA

[Text] GRUZINFORM--The eighth session of the Tbilisi City Soviet of Peoples Deputies was convened, which considered organizational questions.

The session released B.F. Lobzhanidze from the post of chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom, in connection with his transfer to other work.

The session elected G.D. Gabuniya chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom.

The session released S.T. Rigvava from the post of first deputy chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom, in connection with his transfer to other work.

The session elected N.N. Nefedova to carry out the duties of first deputy chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom.

NAGORNO-KARABAKHSKIY OBKOM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD251115 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--An organizational plenum of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom has been held at which the obkom bureau and secretaries were elected. B.S. Kevorkov was elected obkom first secretary, V.A. Bogoslovskiy was elected second secretary and Ye.G. Sarkisyan was elected secretary.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY REVIEWS OIL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS, TASKS

LD291157 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4 Signed to Press 15 January 1979 frontpages an unattributed survey of the development of the Soviet oil industry entitled "The Development of the Oil Industry" and carries on page 2 an unattributed "Review" with the same title. The frontpage item begins:

"The oil industry plays a leading part in insuring that the national economy's fuel requirements are met and in supplying it with hydrocarbon raw material. The 25th CPSU Congress set the task in the 10th 5-Year Plan of continuing the technical reequipping of the sector, comprehensively automating technological processes, introducing automated control systems at oilfields, considerably reducing petroleum gas losses and insuring that 43-45 billion cubic meters of it are utilized in 1980.

"In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan 1,636.9 million tons of oil were extracted, which is 93.7 million tons more than in the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. The increase in oil extraction for the country as a whole was 80.6 million tons. In the period 1976-1978 around 130 new oilfields came onstream, and more than 15,000 wells were commissioned.

"In 1979 oil extraction, including gas condensate, will increase by 21.6 million tons and will total 593 million tons. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry will account for 571.2 million tons. It is planned to increase the level of casing head gas used by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry to 72.4 percent.

"Capital investments in the sector will exceed R6 billion in 1979. Drilling of some 17 million meters of rock and commissioning of 6.247 new wells, 3,900 kilometers of pipeline, 20 pump stations, and plants to process 4 billion cubic meters of petroleum gas a year is envisaged. Among the most important of the projects scheduled for commissioning in the fourth year of the 5-year plan are--the oil pipeline between Surgut and Polotsk, more than 2,000 kilometers long, creating a new stream of petroleum from West Siberia to the country's central regions; the oil pipelines between Tikhorestsk and Lisichansk, Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk, and Kalamkas and Shevchenko; the pipeline between South Balyk and Tobolsk; and gas processing plants in West Siberia. By the end of the fourth year of the 5-year plan the length of petroleum and petroleum product pipelines will have increased to 11,500 kilometers. It is planned to commission 1.214 million square meters of housing for oil industry workers.

"The country's eastern regions, particularly West Siberia, have become the main suppliers of "black gold." West Siberian deposits account for almost half--284.7 million tons--of total oil output. In 1979 this will increase by 30.6 million tons. Considerable expenditure is involved in exploiting new territories that are difficult in terms of access and in the increased distance that petroleum must be transported to where it will be used. The bulk of capital investments is directed here.

"In the fourth year of the 5-year plan technical progress will be characterized by the further automation of oilfields and broadening work to maximize the petroleum yield. The use of progressive methods of maintaining stratal pressure will be increased to 89 percent in the overall volume of oil extracted."

The page 2 "Review" begins:

"In 1979 a further considerable increase in the volume of oil extracted is planned. As was determined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the new oilfields are developing at maximum speed. In West Siberia the first stage of the program for the integrated exploitation of resources has been successfully completed. The oil extraction target of 1 billion tons was achieved in this region last April--in 14 years, or twice as fast as in Tataria.

"The application of fundamentally new design and technical decisions in the construction of installations and the wide dissemination of the integrated-module method of equipping oilfields has made it possible to start development of 18 oilfields in West Siberia since the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan--as many as were developed in the previous 12 years (through 1975). In the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan alone the level of oil extracted here rose by 106 million tons. In 1978 oil extraction in West Siberia exceeded 254 million tons. This volume is commensurate with that of the whole country 12-13 years ago.

"More than 571.4 million tons of oil were extracted in the USSR in 1978. A great deal of work was done to intensify oil extraction. Artificial pressurization of the produtive strata by means of water injection is now employed on a broad scale. At oilfields in West Siberia, Tataria and Bashkiria more than 90-95 percent of the oil is extracted with the help of effective methods of maintaining stratal pressure.

"Certain qualitative indicators of the sector's activity have improved: Unit labor costs for servicing wells have declined, and the volume of supplies of topgrade oil for refining increased. The efficiency of drilling operations increased. The time taken to construct oilwells fell by 26 percent by increasing drilling speeds and introducing new types of bit, stemming engines and other new equipment and technology. The further improvement of all these indicators is envisaged in 1979.

"In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan 7,600 kilometers of oil and pipelines as well as plants with a refining capacity of 5.5 billion cubic meters of petroleum gas a year were constructed, together with a large number of pumping stations and desalination and other installations."

Following an account of how despite the wide use made of progressive methods in the period, including the further spread of automatic control systems, Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and Gosstroy research institutes are not being sufficiently active and the gaps between leading and lagging collectives in the industry indicate considerable scope for increased efficiency throughout the sector, the article continues:

"In the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of casing head gas utilized must be increased by more than 150 percent to 43.5 billion cubic meters by 1980. In the country as a whole utilization of the gas rose by 5.2 billion cubic meters in the last 3 years and in 1978 stood at 33.8 billion cubic meters. At oilfields in Tataria, Bashkira, Chechena-Ingushetiya, and Krasnodarskiy Kray some 92-95 percent of this gas is being utilized."

Before concluding the article points out:

"Last year considerable lags were allowed to take place in the sector in the commissioning of many petroleum industry installations, as well as of housing. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises must decisively improve the state of affairs in this field."

AUTOMATION OF BELORUSSIAN INDUSTRY TO REDUCE MANPOWER NEEDS

LD291202 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Minsk, January 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Valeriy Biryukov writes: Not a single new worker was employed last year to man the new steel-casting section of the tractor works in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia. The automatic lines of foundry machines are manned by the workers of other workshops. All of them had been warned in advance about the transfer to new equipment and technology. The workers underwent a special course of training at the expense of the enterprise, where they obtained new professions: former machine-tool operators became operators and fitters of automatic and mechanised lines. The transfer of the tractor works to the manufacture of the new Belarus-80 type of machines, which is more labour consuming, necessitated the creation of additional sections and workshops. But the total number of the workers there remained the same. As a result of automatic and mechanisation, 800 workers were released from their jobs last year, and were transferred to new production lines.

"The socio-economic development of Belorussia, like that of other Soviet republics, will be accompanied in the next few years with a decline in the growth of the able-bodied population," a TASS correspondent was told by Fedor Romma, chairman of the republican committee for labour. Foreseeing such a demographic situation caused in particular by the consequences of the Second World War, in the course of which Belorussia lost a quarter of its population, a permanent growth of the number of students at higher and secondary specialised educational establishments, a wide programme has been drawn up in the republic for increasing the effectiveness of social production through its broad automation and mechanisation. "Over the three years of the current five-year plan period (1976-80)," Fedor Romma pointed out, "the industry of the republic has ensured such an increase in the volume of output that would have necessitated nearly 200,000 workers".

ORGANS REPLY TO IZVESTIYA CRITICISM ON FUEL EXPENDITURE

LD291025 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 January 1979 Morning Edition frontpages three statements--from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the Chardzhouskiy Oblispolkom, and the Ashkhabad Department of the Central Asian Railroad--responding to items previously published in IZVESTIYA in which critical comments were made about the expenditure of fuel and energy resources.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration now supplements its monthly reports on electrical and thermal energy expenditure "with indicators of fuel expenditure." It also notes that the "question of establishing prompt monthly reporting on the implementation of fuel and energy saving targets" is "currently under examination." The Chardzhouskiy Oblispolkom reports the holding of a conference aimed at "intensifying control over the expenditure of fuel and energy resources" by the Chardzhou Railroad Department, and the adoption of measures "for stricter control over the expenditure of fuels, lubricants and energy resources" by the Achaks drilling work administration.

The statement by the Ashkhabad Department of the Central Asian Railroad reveals that, following a discussion of the critical article, the measures adopted have resulted in fewer tanker cars being returned from enterprises with petroleum left in them. The railroad authorities opine that it is essential "to hold materially liable those managers who fail to insure that tanker cars are completely emptied of petroleum products."